The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 10. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1898. NO. 17

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27, 1898.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....	2.50	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona..... 4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.10	9.05
Bellwood..... 4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.25	9.19
Tyrone 5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.42	9.33
Birmingham . 5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.46	
Petersburg ... 5.25	8.17		3.03	7.10	
Huntingdon....5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.23	10.12
Mapleton. 5.51	8.47		3.35	7.38	
Mt. Union.....5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.44	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.01	8.58		3.47	7.48	
McVeytown....6.17	9.15		4.08	8.06	
Lewiston Jc....6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.02	9.59		5.00	8,52	
Thompsontown7.17	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.26	10.22		5.28	9.16	
Newport 7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.50	
Marysville 8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	10.04	
Rockville. 8.18	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45		
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55		
Phila.....	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York.....	2.13	*5,53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.23; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.15, 10.20 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	4 55
5 43	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 02
5 35	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 10
5 31	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 14
5 25	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 20

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

NO MORE ANDY JOHNSON.

How a Distinguished Friend of the President Views the Campaign.

OLD FEUDS ON THE SHELF.

While All Kinds of Republicans Vote With the Flag.

NO OFF YEARS IN WAR TIME.

Unique Illustration of One Anti-Quay Republican Who Says He Will Leave "the Old Man" in the Hands of Providence Till the War Is Over—No Room For Dickering With the Democracy This Year.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, July 19.—"I am glad to see that the Republicans of Pennsylvania have not forgotten Andy Johnson, nor the terrible warning of his career in the White House," said one of the few members of the house ways and means committee who still tarries here in the summer smell of the hot asphalt street pavements.

He says it is to clear up some odds and ends of departmental business. He is known, however, to have the confidence of President McKinley to an unusual degree, and it is more likely that he foreswears the delights and comforts of seashore and mountain at the president's request, in order that his advice may be had in any critical situation which may arise out of the present war. They were old associates in congress, and have been close to each other for many years.

"Under the present circumstances," he continued, with much earnestness, "the election proclamations in the various states ought to appeal to the party spirit of Republicans as the president's call to arms appealed to the patriotism of the country. It should meet with a like response. This is especially true of Pennsylvania, whose magnificent and unswerving Republicanism has so often stood the keynote of party success. We of other states do not forget that Pennsylvania was the state of Curtin, nor fail to remember how Lincoln leaned upon your great war governor in all the darkest hours of the rebellion, and it is among the most gratifying signs of the times to observe by the press reports from what under other circumstances might be discontented sections of your state, that your leaders are patriotically laying their rivalries on the shelf until this war and its problems are settled."

"But with Santiago surrendered, Manila under Dewey's guns, and the Spanish navy either under water or hunting a hiding place up the creek, do you seriously think the war will last past election day?"

"I sincerely hope not, so far as actual fighting goes, but war is like measles or diphtheria. The dregs it leaves are often harder to deal with than the disease itself. The greatest and gravest problems of this war will only begin to be set for the statesmanship of this country when the last gun is fired. It was so after the last war. It will be doubly so after this one. Some of these problems we have upon us already; some we cannot even yet predict. They have come without expectation or warning, and they will likely continue to come that way. Admiral Dewey's guns, in a couple of hours of a Sunday morning, changed the map of the world for generations to come, and the few modest lines in which he announced, in effect, that he had an island empire as large as New England and Pennsylvania ready for the American flag, brought with it questions of international and enduring moment, such as have not confronted us for a hundred years. Is this a time to swap horses, or to quibble over local grievances and differences? Is it a time for Republicans in states like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, or in any Republican states, to speak with anything but overwhelming majorities?"

"You speak warmly."

"Every Republican who is close to national affairs feels warmly upon this subject. I value above anything else that has come to me in my life the esteem of my neighbors, and the unfailing confidence with which they have returned me year after year to congress, but if it seemed to me tomorrow that some other Republican, my bitterest enemy even, could be elected next November more certainly than I, or that his election would be more significant of the loyalty of my district to the president and the party, I would telegraph my resignation from the ticket, and urge his nomination with all my might. I am by no means alone in this feeling. Shortly after the war began I received a call here in Washington from a distinguished gentleman in my district who made a vigorous campaign against my nomination two years ago, chiefly urging that I had been in congress so long that I had become negligent of local interests. He had been openly pointed out as likely to run on an independent ticket against me this year with Democratic support. He traveled all the way to Washington to notify me that the war had changed the situation. He offered to go into the convention as one of the delegates, if I desired it, saying frankly at the same time that he made no pledges beyond this year. Said he:

"'I know I am throwing away (or rather Sagasta is throwing away for me) my best chance. The next election will be in a presidential year, and with your well known closeness to McKinley you will be hard to beat. I had been thinking that as this was naturally an off year we might make the landing. But there are no off years in war times.'"

"And you think a similar feeling is developing in Pennsylvania?"

"I know it," he replied, "and so they do up at the other end of the avenue," jerking his thumb in the direction of the White House.

"You know," he continued, "we took an unusual interest in your affairs this year, because two of the most distinguished Republicans in your delegation in the house were rival candidates for the nomination. Those of us who had served longest with them and knew their worth were in somewhat a quandary. We wanted both of them to get their desires, and yet we didn't want to lose either of them from the house. I am glad, by the way, that Charley Stone has been renominated for congress. His people have honored themselves in showing their appreciation of his distinguished party services. So far as the colonel is concerned, if he is as untiringly faithful to the interests of his state at Harrisburg as he has been in Washington, you will have a governor to be proud of. I have known him in congress ever since he came here, and so far as the party is concerned I feel confident that when he goes out of office he will leave the party more free from faction and stronger before the people than it has been for years.

"After the convention," he added, "I talked with all of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation, and some Democrats. At the request of a friend who is deeply concerned to see a wholesale Republican victory I wrote to a number of business men in your state with whom I had become intimate in the course of tariff legislation. My information, coming from one and all, is the same, although many of them had been in favor of another candidate for governor, and some of them were rather limber heeled in their Republicanism, except in presidential years. Here, for instance, is a letter I got from one of them only a few days ago. After apologizing for delay in answering, owing to absence from home, he says:

"'I don't take back anything I have said, remember, but I am going to put a cross in the circle this year, and vote for the flag. I don't approve of some things that were done in our last legislature, but while a Republican administration is in the midst of the prosecution of a foreign war these things which in ordinary times would be fair occasions for vigorous rebuke, seem to me trivial beyond expression. When I was a younger man we used to have volunteer fire companies in our city. The rivalry was intense between them, and fights were frequent. Sometimes two of them happened to come together on their way to a fire and then there was a battle royal. All the old grievances were recalled, and the old grudges satisfied. They had an elegant and stirring time to themselves, but my recollection is that the house usually burned down while they were at it. Our house is afire this year, so to speak, and so among Pennsylvania Republicans when election day comes around you will hear of very few Quay or anti-Quay, Wanamaker or anti-Wanamaker, Martin or anti-Martin, Magee or anti-Magee Republicans. We will just be one kind of plain Republicans until this war is over and its issues are settled. You are at liberty to show this letter to the president if you think it necessary. As to Quay, he is getting pretty well up in years, and can't live forever. I have made up my mind to leave him to Providence until the war is over. Then, if he is still running the machine, I'll take another whack at him myself. Anyhow, I don't see anything to be gained, even if there was no war on hand, by colleaguing with the Democracy this year. Their state convention, in addition to kicking itself up and down stairs on the money question, defeated its most promising candidate, solely upon suspicion that he had not voted the straight Democratic ticket two years ago. And yet while they brandish his scalp before our eyes, in our ears they whisper that this would be a good year for Republicans to vote for Democrats. Nay, nay.'

"This," continued the congressman, "I find to be a fair sample of the feeling of Republicans all over the country. The unfaithfulness of Andy Johnson after our last war cost the country beyond expression. We have a man in the White House now who is as different from Johnson as day is from night, and the election returns next November will serve notice to the watching courts and crowns of all creation that the people of the United States are as loyal to their president as its soldiers are to their flag."

And then we drifted off politics and began to talk about the war, and the harvest thereof.

GEORGE H. WELSHONS.

Indifference to the Individual.

There is much sympathy for the masses of the poor at the present time. There are great schemes and enthusiastic schemers for bettering the condition of humanity. All this sounds well, and yet it rarely does much good. The most deeply anxious one for society is rarely willing to do much for the individual, yet all elevation of mankind must take hold of single atoms. The best reformer is he who saves one man and then goes for another. In the wreck of a vessel the surest way of saving crew and passengers is to rig the life line and draw the people ashore one by one. There is too much tendency to sink the individual in the company. Organization can be carried too far. If it stifles individual effort and obliterates personal responsibility, it has gone too far. Co-operation is valuable, but it should never tempt one to forget his own position and duty. Society is good, but the individual must not be lost in the mass. Be yourself and help the next one to be a man. Indifference to the individual is suicide to society.

Our Country.

One of the greatest benefits of travel is the enlarging of the ideas which results and correcting the narrow views and partial estimates which are inseparable from experience in a contracted sphere of observation. If all cannot travel, all should read the results of others' touring. Especially should all our young people read the story of our land in its development of natural resources and arrive at some adequate notion of its possibilities. One of the best works to aid in this is "Our Country," by Dr. Josiah Strong. This should be read carefully by members of the League and several papers or talks prepared by different ones on various phases of the subject. A half dozen divisions or topics could be chosen and a whole evening given to the subject. A large map, photographs and other pictures will greatly aid in holding interest and fixing clearly in mind the facts. If all could be followed by a stereopticon talk with a good set of slides, it should be done. Ears do their best work when the eyes assist.

Music Worship.

Granting the need of reform, we are moved to explain that the first step must be a change of heart and a work of grace among ministers and church officers by which they will be enabled to understand that the first and the one vital requisite in a successful choir is not musical proficiency, but Christian character. Any other foundation is wood, hay and stubble. So long as church officers prefer of two candidates "the better player" or "the better singer," irrespective of religious considerations, so long will they have and deserve to have unmeasured trouble, for the curse of God rests on any such mockery.—Church Economist.

Ministry to the Soul.

Christ emphasizes ministry to the soul. He does not overlook physical ills, but makes their relief subordinate to the necessities of the spiritual nature. There seems to be a tendency in our day to reverse this order of service. Humanitarianism is exalted at the expense of Christ's gospel. There is too much attention given to a gospel for this life and too little to the gospel for the life to come. Let there not be less relieving of the sick, the suffering and the needy, but more instructing the ignorant, more rescuing the fallen, more comforting the dying and more helping men into heaven.—Presbyterian.

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than B. O'Connor & Sons, who spare no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such a furor all over the sountry by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Call at above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered, you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health, and you surely will have good looks. "Electric Bitters" is a good Alterative and Tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at B. O'Connor & Sons' store. 50 cents per bottle.

Seymour Keyser, postmaster at Manheim, N. Y., has an apple tree which was brought from Holland in the seventeenth century. It still bears fruit.

A hemlock tree recently cut down in Appleton, Me., showed 360 grains, and this was taken as an indication that the tree was nearly four centuries old.

Win your battles against disease by acting promptly. One Minute Cough Cure produces immediate results. When taken early it prevents consumption. And in later stages it furnishes prompt relief.

A man who was sentenced to ten days in the county jail by a Tennessee Judge presented a pardon from the Governor, which the court refused to recognize.

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals promptly and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Romano and Lost Springs are towns in Kansas. The population of each is about 200 people. Neither town has an idle man or boy or unoccupied house. Neither has a saloon and dogs are unknown.

Mrs. S. C. Doud, of Cato, N. Y., 90 years old, has kept a diary for more than sixty years. As she is an intelligent woman the record is historically complete and of value.

The editor of the Evans City, Pa., Globe, writes, "One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It cured my children after all other remedies failed." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

In proportion to population Texas has furnished more troops for the war than any other state. Texas pays each enlisted man $7 a month in addition to his Government pay.

E. C. Blanks, of Lewisville, Texas, writes that one box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was worth $50.00 to him. It cured his piles of ten years standing. He advises others to try it. It also cures eczema, skin diseases and obstinate sores. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Willow wood is the most available for the use of powder manufacturers, and for that reason war speculators are buying all they can. Trees are mostly thickly found in Pennsylvania.

Sick headache, billiousness, constipation and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

An alligator, the first of its species found in the Colorado river, measured eleven feet in length and thirty-eight inches around. It was lassooed recently by a cowboy, who, having landed it, tied it to a tree.

In 1852 J. F. Stearns, of Saco, Me., lent $100 to a young man who had an offer in the far west. The understanding was that the money was to be repaid quarterly. A few days ago Mr. Stearns received a check for $10, as the first installment.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Mother's Fruit Cake.

Cream together two cups sugar and two cups butter, add four well-beaten eggs, two cups molasses, one-half cup cider or water, three teaspoonfuls each kind spice, one teaspoonful soda; beat into this two cups of flour; add two cups each raisins and currants and one-quarter pound chopped citron, all well flavored; stir in two or three more cups flour; using your own judgment, as there is often a difference in flour. This makes three loaves.

Iced Chocolate.

Iced chocolate is sometimes served at hot weather luncheons instead of iced tea or coffee. A formula for it is to make the cocoa in the proportion of a heaping teaspoonful to each half-pint of boiling water. This is mixed and cooked in a double boiler for five minutes, and sweetened as it is taken from the fire. When it is cold, about a half-cup of cream is added. The whole is then beaten until very light. It should be served in tall thin glasses half filled with powdered ice.

Chicken Pilau.

Dress and cut up two chickens, cover with boiling water and cook until tender. Take out the meat and boil one pint of rice in the water in which the chicken was cooked. Butter a large pudding dish, put half the boiled rice in the bottom, spread with butter and cover with the chicken; pour on the gravy, then the rest of the rice and smooth it: beat the yolks of two eggs and spread on top of the rice. Bake in a moderate oven three-fourths of an hour.

Stewed Bananas.

Stewed bananas are cooked till clear in a syrup made of one cup of sugar, one of water, a bay leaf and a stick of cinnamon. It has to be recorded that though cooked bananas are recognized as far more wholesome than uncooked, children are apt to reject them except in the latter form. Sometimes stewed bananas poured around custard cup molds of cornstarch or rice tempt the small eaters, though not always. They have to be coaxed and encouraged—one mother encountered recently confessed to bribery—but after a few trials the taste seems to be acquired, and then stewed or baked bananas or banana fritters may become a frequent dish.

A Delicious Breakfast Dish.

A dainty and delicious breakfast or luncheon dish is a chicken souffle. It is made thus: Mince the white meat of a cold roasted or boiled fowl with a little onion. To a pint of minced meat add one teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, salt and pepper in sufficiency to season rather highly, six tablespoonfuls of cream; mix all together; stir in three tablespoonfuls of flour and the beaten yolks of four eggs. Place over the fire, and when it begins to thicken remove and allow to cool a little. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and stir in lightly. Bake in a souffle pan twenty-five or thirty minutes and serve at once with mushroom sauce. Salmon souffle is made in the same manner, substituting boiled salmon for the fowl. Serve with slices of cut lemon and pass a cucumber salad.

Household Hints.

Old white Holland curtains, with the stiffening boiled out, make excellent dishcloths.

Boiled ham wrapped in buttered paper and baked for an hour is greatly improved.

A piece of cloth dipped in spirits of wine and rubbed upon soiled leather will remove every spot on it.

In making any orange desserts, they will be found much improved in flavor if some of the grated peel is used.

Cut flowers can be tinted almost any desired color by means of aniline dyes, which are absorbed with the water.

A grained sugar is better in puddings, sauces and in all sweet puddings and spongelike desserts, which depend on eggs to make them light.

To remove hardened putty from glass or sash, pass a hot iron slowly over it. To remove splashes of fresh putty from a glass, rub with whiting.

As clothes are apt to mildew in damp weather, it is well to know that it can be easily removed by rubbing a little soap on the garment and then a little salt and starch; rub all well into the article, and lay in the sun.

Don't put slovenly looking dishes on the table. Carefully rub from the edges all signs of sloppy filling, and above all things be sure that the butter dish is freshly filled at each meal. Little things like this show the careful housekeeper.

In a new bread and pastry moulding board the top is covered with a sheathing of thin sheet metal, with a curved bead around three sides and a headpiece at the back, which has a spring clip under which the rolling pin slides when not in use.

Much has been said from time to time about the unhygienic qualities of heavy skirts, but a delicate woman who has been experimenting finds that wearing a light skirt will keep her from many minor ills not usually attributed to wearing apparel.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Captain Charles E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed Chief of Staff to Commodore Watson, commanding the Eastern squadron. He will remain in charge of the Oregon.

Major-General Miles, commanding the United States Army, purchased a residence in the fashionable quarter, northwest, at a cost of $30,000. The house was until recently occupied by Justice White of the Supreme Court.

Director of the Mint George E. Roberts is bending every energy to supply the demand for coinage and at the same time perform the additional work devolving upon the mints by reason of the provision of the War Revenue law requiring the coinage of 1,500,000 silver dollars a month out of the bullion in the Treasury.

The President signed a proclamation ordering General Merritt to collect military contributions in Philippine Island ports.

Secretary Alger, of the War Department, issued orders attaching the Hawaiian Islands to the Department of California.

Owing to the incessant demands on his time incident to the war, public receptions given by the President and Mrs. McKinley on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays have been indefinitely postponed.

Colonel William G. Moore, Major of Police and Colonel of the Washington Light Infantry, is dead. Colonel Moore suffered from a complication of diseases, but the principal cause of his death was abscess of the liver.

Domestic.

Forty-five prisoners in the State Reformatory, Mansfield, Ohio, were strung up by the thumbs in dungeons and given one scant meal a day. They went on a "strike" because their tobacco supply was cut off.

Bellevue Hospital, New York City, has been placed at the disposal of the War Department for wounded soldiers and a pavilion prepared for their accommodation.

Concessions for a cable to Hawaii, China, Japan, Australia and the Philippines have been given to the Pacific Cable Company of New York.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., was elected Superintendent of the Chicago schools at the meeting of the new School Board.

Mrs. Saligmann Schloss, wife of a retired merchant of Detroit, Mich., was decapitated by a train at Okaucho Lake Station, a summer resort about forty miles from Milwaukee.

Captain Benjamin R. Stainsby, chief of the Newark (N. J.) detective force, shot himself in the head and died a short while after he was taken to the hospital.

Brigadier-General Gillespie, commanding the Department of the East, received orders for the mobilization of the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers at Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn. The regiment will be sent to the front.

Thomas J. King, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Monroe County, Indiana, absconded after forging notes and a mortgage, aggregating $20,000. He secured money on his property by forging his wife's name to the mortgage, and some of the notes bore his father's name.

The last of the monuments to be erected on the Chickamauga National Military Park reservation by the State of Wisconsin was dedicated with impressive ceremonies at Chattanooga, Tenn. The monument is a handsome one, and is at Orchard Knob.

John Henry James, colored, was lynched by a mob on the outskirts of Charlottesville, Va., for assaulting Miss Julia Hotopp, of Staunton. He was hung to the limb of a tree and the crowd emptied their revolvers into his body.

The First Ohio Cavalry left Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, for Tampa.

The First Texas Cavalry has been ordered to the Mexican frontier and will be stationed at El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Fort Ringgold and Brownsville. Spanish sympathizers and bandits along the border have committed some outrages in running off stock, and several Americans have been killed by them.

Mlle. Nevins, a well-known aeronaut, was fatally injured at the Electric Park, East St. Louis, Ill., by falling from a balloon. Every bone in her body was broken and she was injured internally.

Mrs. James Melvin, of Oxmone, Ala., was shot by a burglar who had broken into her house. The bullet entered the groin and Mrs. Melvin died from the wound. Gilbert Allen and Will Hodge, colored, were arrested on suspicion.

A heavy rainstorm caused a flood in the valley south of Stanberry, Mo., and about fifteen families and their houses were carried away by the sweeping torrent. The dead are Mrs. Isaac Gray and babe, Charles Smith and Bert Vance.

Rosa Palado, the four-year-old daughter of Joseph Palado, a well-to-do Italian, of New York City, and Filomena Copella, fifty-five years old, a servant, were burned to death. The child was playing with matches and her dress caught fire, burning the clothes of the servant, who tried to save her.

Six desperate prisoners, Henry M. Wilson, Michael Costello, James Wilson, John A. Sims, Daniel Ivers and Frank W. Allen, escaped from the jail at South Manchester, N. H. They got away under the eyes of the keeper through a trap door which was hidden by a screen.

Heavy frosts are reported from various points in Michigan, resulting in serious damage to corn and vegetables. The worst damage reports come form Charlotte, Gaylord, Traverse City, Evart, East Jordan and Onondaga.

Fred Rodman killed his wife at Westfield, Wis. Within forty-eight hours he was sentenced to life imprisonment and taken to the penitentiary. His wife was assistant postmistress. Fear of mob violence was the cause of the haste in disposing of his case.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Western Starch Manufacturing Association in West Hammond, Ill. The buildings covered seventeen acres. The loss is $259,000.

Foreign.

The efforts of the French to tear down the Joss House in Ning-Po, China, which was considered a nuisance, resulted in rioting. A few of the rioters were killed and wounded.

On July 1 an insurrection occurred in Kan-Su, the most northwestern province of China, arising from dissatisfaction with the new taxes.

One hundred and fifty cases of ammunition exploded at Porto Rico, an official dispatch reports, killing fourteen persons and wounding many more.

The crew of the cruiser Brooklyn, off Santiago, raised more than $1000 for the widow of Chief Yeoman George Henry Ellis, who was the only American killed in the naval battle off Santiago.

Switzerland prohibited the importation of American fruit with a view of keeping out the San Jose scale.

YELLOW FEVER IN OUR CAMP.

The War Department Informed That There Are Fourteen Cases in Hospital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the army, posted the following bulletin Wednesday afternoon:

"On July 11 a telegram was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Pope informing the Surgeon-General that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the Cuban hospital which had been established for the care of such cases.

"Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

"G. M. STERNBERG,
"Surgeon-General."

The reception of the information contained in the above bulletin caused genuine alarm in Administration circles. Two months ago General Miles and Surgeon-General Sternberg predicted that an American army in Cuba would soon develop yellow fever and their prediction has been verified.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pope's telegram was considered at the Cabinet meeting and the decision was reached to stamp out the disease at once; to remove the hospital into the hills, 700 feet above the sea level, and to take as much of the army as possible out of Cuba at the earliest moment.

Both in army and navy circles the opinion is expressed that General Toral, by his "diplomacy," succeeded in introducing the fever into the American camp.

Yellow fever is epidemic at Santiago, and the interchange of notes, the sending forth of 15,000 refugees, many of whom probably had yellow fever when they left the city, have contributed to the infection of the American camp.

The Spanish military authorities have consistently counted on the outbreak of yellow fever in the American army as the arrival of a potent ally.

The presence in the camp of Dr. John Guiteras, of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most famous yellow fever experts in the world, is a source of confidence in the proper management of the situation.

THE POPULAR WAR LOAN.

Six Times the Amount Needed Was Subscribed by 300,000 People.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Subscriptions for the most successful war loan ever negotiated by the United States came to a close at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, simultaneously with the announcement of the surrender of Santiago.

The number of subscribers to the bond issue were nearly 300,000, and the total subscriptions approximate $1,300,000,000, six and one-half times the loan offered, which was $200,000,000.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the closing of the bond subscription was the hurried journey made by one of the United States mail wagons from the city Postoffice to the Treasury department. Secretary Vanderlip, in order to get the latest subscriptions, made arrangements with the postal officials to start a wagon from the city Postoffice, a distance of eight blocks, with all the letters received up to that time. The driver was told to make a record-breaking trip, and he did. Through his efforts at least 500 subscribers for $500 and less will receive bonds. Nearly the last bid opened was from a New York bank for $100,000,000, inclosing a check for $2,000,000. All syndicate offers were declined by Secretary Gage. The whole bond issue will be given to individual subscribers.

Secretary Gage made the payments on account of the bonds as easy to the people as possible, and all forms of payment were received. These included cash, checks, bank drafts, postoffice money orders, express money orders, certificates of deposit, and during the last day or two the department has received money by telegraph.

WAR TO BE PUSHED.

Unless Spain Sues For Peace Watson Will Harry Her Coast.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long said:

"The surrender of Santiago brings the war in Eastern Cuba to a close.

"The warships which have been in the vicinity of Santiago for several weeks are no longer needed there and will be sent elsewhere.

"The blockade, however, will continue and will be strengthened in some places.

"Thursday's results will expedite the sailing of Commodore Watson's fleet, which will proceed to Spain."

The Government will press war vigorously, refusing any proposition for an armistice unless convinced Spain wants peace and not delay. Preparations are being made to seize Porto Rico, Major-General Brooke conferring with Secretary Alger before reporting to General Miles, who will be in personal command. After Porto Rico's capture the army will move against Havana, "if need be," said General Alger.

The cost of capturing Santiago is the largest item in the account of the $123,000,000 already expended by the United States on account of the war.

SIX KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Boilers in Buffalo Starch Works Wreck Two Buildings, Injuring Many Persons.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special).—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works Thursday afternoon the building and boiler house were wrecked.

Six persons were killed and twenty-six injured. The dead are: Charles Enteman, teamster; Mrs. Joseph W. Hoyt; —— Hoyt, infant; William Kelly, engineer; Henry Schiffernstein, fireman; Casper Walter, miller; —— Sloss, infant, skull fractured.

The causes which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known. The engineer and fireman, who were both killed, were the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge of the subject. Of the five tubular boilers not a fragment could be found.

Scarcely a house within 1000 feet of the factory escaped being hit with bricks, twisted iron or heavy timbers, and it was these flying missiles which caused most of the injuries.

General Wheeler's Recommendations for Gallantry.

OFF SIBONEY, Cuba (By Cable).—General Joseph Wheeler recommended the following officers in his cavalry division for gallantry in action: Brigadier-General Carroll, Colonel Sumner, General Wood, Major Wessels, Major Lebord, Major Wint, Captain Hewes, Captain Hartman, Lieut. Andrews, Captain Beckham, Lieutenant-Colonel Dorset, Major Garlington, Captain West, Captain Dickinson, Captain William Astor Chanler, Lieutenant Steele, Lieutenant Reeves, Lieutenant Wheeler. He also compliments Mr. Mectse, his Cuban volunteer aid, for conspicuous service.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

McGuire is now the Washington manager-captain.

Harley is playing a great game for the St. Louis Club.

Tenney, of Boston, is the best first baseman in the League.

In Chicago the assistant judge of play is called "base umpire."

Medium-sized natural players seldom get hurt during a ball season.

Outfielder McCreery, recently released by New York, has signed with Cleveland.

The New Yorks have played seventeen men and the Brooklyn twenty so far this season.

The season's Yale team is the strongest that has represented the New Haven College in years.

One of the most promising infielders in the country is Reilly, the Springfield (Mass.) short stop.

Boston has lost very nearly as many games to second division clubs as to those in the first division.

Doheny, of New York, pitched in six consecutive losing games, and then won the seventh from St. Louis.

Ed. Crane, Ed. Williamson and John Hatfield were the three longest throwers ever known to the game.

The Louisville Club has purchased the release of Pitcher Todd and Second Baseman Stouch, of Pawtucket.

Lowe is taking care of Boston's second base in his old style, and covering the bag with more speed than ever.

The Louisvilles, like the Washingtons, play their best game against the leaders, as Boston and Baltimore can testify.

Everitt, Lange, Dahlen and Ryan, of the Chicagos, are hitting the ball harder than any quartet in any one League club.

Charles H. De Saulles has been elected captain of the Yale nine for next season. He is just finishing his second year at second base.

Among League players it is generally conceded that the coolest man that now is officiating in the box is Griffith, of the Chicagos.

Hanlon, of Baltimore, indorses the idea of infielders wearing shin pads. He believes that basemen will not fear base runners with the shin pads for protection against spikes.

Curry was the first umpire to take advantage of the League rules giving the umpire power to put a player out of the game for three days. Long, of Boston, was the victim.

The clever Louisville pitcher, Cunningham, who has the most deceptive balk movement in the business to-day, was rated a "has been" eight years ago. He is pitching mighty good ball for a man in that class.

Captain Duffy, of Boston, who was an advocate of the double umpire system, has soured on it, thanks to the incompetent assistants selected by President Young to handicap the few first-class regulars on the League staff.

Hanlon works his pitchers for all they are worth, then turns them loose. Hughes, McJames and Nops are all practically new men, while the pitchers who won championships for the Orioles are not on the salary list of the Baltimore Club at present.

There is no disguising the fact that this is the worst baseball season since 1892; in fact, one of the most disastrous in the annals of the game. The wails of distress from every quarter, the desperate efforts to keep afloat, and the crash of falling clubs and leagues tell the melancholy tale more graphically than words can paint it.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Shanghai, China, has fifteen cotton mills.

Siberia has fifty-four bituminous coal fields.

The Chinese were weavers nearly 5000 years ago.

Great Falls (Montana) servant girls have organized a union.

The International Typographical Union established a branch in the British West Indies.

Uncle Sam has a union printer on each of his flagships, who sets up and prints the log book.

Boxmakers and sawyers met in Springfield, Ill., and formed a national union of the craft.

Montreal (Canada) builders protest against the practice of giving contracts to outsiders.

One of the many branches of industry which has suffered seriously from the war is the manufacture of pianos.

Laboring men have 312 working days a year in Hungary, 308 in the United States, 278 in England and 267 in Russia.

The Chicago Federationist suspended publication, leaving Chicago without a labor paper for the first time since 1864.

A central body of trainmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cigar-makers, tailors and other trades was formed at Champaign and Urbana, Ill.

New York has a law that no printing or engraving shall be done in the State's prisons except that necessary for the use of said prisons.

In order to avoid strikes six Chicago horseshoers signed the journeymen's wage agreement and agreed to use the union label exclusively hereafter.

At the quarterly meeting of the shareholders of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (Limited), held in Manchester, England, $10,000 was voted for the relief of the distressed miners in Wales.

Toledo Typographical Union adopted a membership fee subject to a discount of fifty cents for regular attendance at meetings, otherwise the half dollar to stand as penalty for non-attendance.

President Rockwell of the Toledo (Ohio) division of street railway employes will investigate the system on which the miners conduct the co-operative store at Ishpeming, Mich., with the view of following their example in Toledo.

On account of the number of stereotypers who flocked to Chicago when the newspaper strike was on, the publishers were compelled to issue a statement saying that all positions were filled, and warned stereotypers in other cities not to go to Chicago.

CYCLING NOTES.

An elastic steel chain for bicycles is a device recently patented in England.

For ordinary all-round bicycle riding shoes with very light soles should be avoided.

It is a noteworthy fact that during the past two seasons bicycles of previous years were in demand.

England has taken the initiative in an endeavor to keep amateur bicycle racing in a class by itself.

A German paper mentions as a curiosity a city of 8000 inhabitants in Bavaria, with only 125 bicycles in use.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

29			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...	$ —	@	$ 17
Firsts...	16	@	16½
Thirds to seconds...	13½	@	15½
State—Thirds to firsts...	13½	@	16
State Dairy tubs, extras...	15	@	15½
Imitation Creamery...	12	@	14
Factory, fresh firsts...	12¼	@	12½
Low grades...	10½	@	11½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy...	7	@	7⅛
Small...	7¼	@	7⅜
Part skims, good to prime.	4	@	4½
Full skims...	—	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh...	14	@	14½
Jersey—Fancy...	—	@	15
Western—Choice...	—	@	14
Southern—Choice...	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz...	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz...	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 45
Medium, choice, 1897,...	1 20	@	1 22½
Pea, choice, 1897...	—	@	1 17½
Red kidney, choice, 1897...	1 90	@	2 40
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	1 45
Yellow eye...	1 40	@	1 45
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs...	1 95	@	2 00
Green peas, bags...	70	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl...	—	@	—
Southern, green, ₱ bbl...	1 50	@	2 50
Gooseberries, ₱ qt...	4	@	6
Huckleberries, ₱ qt...	6	@	10
Blackberries, ₱ qt...	4	@	6
Cherries, ₱ lb...	4	@	9
Currants, ₱ qt...	5	@	7
Raspberries, ₱ pt...	2½	@	4
Watermelons, ₱ 100...	8 00	@	25 00
Muskmelons, ₱ bushel...	50	@	1 50
Peaches, ₱ carrier...	1 00	@	1 50
Plums, Botan, ₱ carrier...	1 00	@	1 50
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb...	—	@	16
1896, prime...	6	@	6½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice..	—	@	16
Good to prime...	10	@	11
Old odds...	1	@	3
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb...	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb...	11½	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb...	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb...	6	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair...	40	@	55
Geese, ₱ pair...	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair...	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb...	7	@	8
Chickens, Phila...	12	@	18
Western, dry picked...	12	@	13
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb..	—	@	9
Ducks, Western...	5	@	7
L. I., spring, ₱ lb...	—	@	10
Geese, Eastern, spring, ₱ lb.	—	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz...	1 25	@	2 25
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb...	75	@	77½
Clover mixed...	30	@	40
Straw—Long rye...	25	@	40
Short rye...	—	@	—
Oat...	25	@	30
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl...	2 50	@	3 00
Southern, Rose, ₱ bbl...	1 00	@	3 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl...	—	@	—
Cabbages, ₱ 100...	3 00	@	5 00
Onions, Jersey, ₱ bbl. ...	2 50	@	2 75
Southern, ₱ bbl...	1 75	@	2 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag...	—	@	1 00
Egg plant, ₱ box...	1 00	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier...	50	@	65
String beans, ₱ basket...	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl...	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, white, ₱ 100...	1 00	@	2 00
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100...	50	@	1 00
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches...	—	@	1 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches...	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₱ bbl...	—	@	50
Asparagus, ₱ doz...	1 00	@	2 50
Cucumbers, S. C., ₱ basket.	50	@	1 00
Cauliflower, L. I., ₱ bbl...	1 00	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents...	4 60	@	4 75
Spring Patents...	4 80	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 1 Northern...	—	@	91½
No. 2 Red...	88	@	90
Corn—No. 2...	—	@	37½
Oats—No. 2 White...	—	@	29
Track mixed...	27½	@	28½
Rye—Western...	48¾	@	53½
Barley—Feeding...	—	@	33½
Lard—City steam...	4.75c	@	5.00c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed...	7¼	@	8½
Calves, city dressed...	8	@	10
Country dressed...	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb...	2 50	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb...	4 50	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb...	4 10	@	4 45
Country dressed...	5	@	6½

CERVERA'S MEN HAPPY.

They Expected Torture and Death, But Actually Find Themselves in Clover.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. — (Special.) — The Spanish sailors of Admiral Cervera's late fleet are now enjoying the comforts of civilization which have come to them through the misfortunes of war. They are quartered in the prison camp on Seavey's Island which has been named Camp Long.

The scene preparatory to the landing of the prisoners from the St. Louis was interesting, and shows how even these unlettered, impressed boys and men can become attached to their officers, though their lot under them was one of hardship and suffering. The sailors gathered about their officers at their parting, hugged and kissed them, while the tears streamed down their faces as they grasped the hands of their leaders in battle.

It afforded the first good chance that has been offered to see what the Spaniards look like. It was not a particularly agreeable scene. The men, apparently, were suffering. They were sick looking and unkempt. Many looked half starved. Nearly all were barefooted, and some were so weak from illness and wounds that they were assisted by the marines, who showed their captives the kindness and consideration that a nurse observes with a patient.

The prisoners are fed on better victuals than they ever had in the Spanish Navy, have mattresses to sleep on, wrap themselves in new and white blankets, and move without restriction around their camp.

They have their meals regularly, have plenty of air, and more exercise than their Spanish natures crave, but none too much for the good of their health. They will be supplied with new clothes in the place of the ones they wore on their arrival at the camp.

The sailors are realizing their treatment slowly, but the kindness they are receiving is finally penetrating their Spanish minds, and they are marveling at it all. They never heard of such treatment of prisoners before. They had been told, before the battle at Santiago, that if they fell into the hands of the Americans torture and death would be their portion. Instead of that, they have quarters on a beautiful island, where some poople would be glad to camp out for the summer for the benefit of the climate and pleasure of the view and surroundings.

OUR FLAG FLIES OVER SANTIAGO.

The Spanish Troops Lay Down Their Arms and the Americans Take Possession of the City.

A THRILLING CEREMONY.

Bands Played "The Star-Spangled Banner," Cannon Saluted, and the Army Cheered.

General Toral Surrendered His Sword to Shafter Who Returned It to Him—Ten Thousand Weary Troops Viewed the Spectacle From the Trenches—General McKibbin is Governor — He Hoisted Old Glory on the Civil Government Palace—City Had Been Sacked by Spaniards Before Americans Took Possession — Refugees' Pitiable Condition.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (By Cable).—Amid impressive ceremonies the Spanish troops laid down their arms between the lines of the Spanish and American forces at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. General McKibbin has been appointed temporary Military Governor.

General Shafter and the American division and brigade commanders and their staffs were escorted by a troop of cavalry, and General Toral and his staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Shafter returned to General Toral the latter's sword after it had been handed to the American commander.

Our troops, lined up at the trenches, were eye-witnesses of the ceremony. General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

Before they arrived the city had been sacked by the Spaniards.

At the Palace elaborate ceremonies took

GENERAL JOE WHEELER.
(One of the Commissioners to arrange terms of surrender.)

place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the Palace, and was saluted by twenty-one guns by Captain Capron's battery. At the same time all the regimental bands in our line played "The Star Spangled Banner," after which President McKinley's congratulatory telegram was read to each regiment.

The ceremony of hoisting the Stars and Stripes was worth all the blood and treasure it cost. A vast concourse of 10,000 people witnessed the scene that will live forever in the minds of all the Americans present.

A finer stage setting for a dramatic episode it would be difficult to imagine. The Palace, a picturesque old dwelling in the Moorish style of architecture, faces the Plaza de la Reina, the principal public square. Opposite rises the imposing Catholic Cathedral. On one side is a quaint, brilliantly painted building, with broad verandas—the club of San Carlos; on the other—a building of much the same description—is the Cafe de la Venus.

Across the plaza was drawn up the Ninth Infantry, headed by the Sixth Cavalry Band. In the streets facing the Palace stood a picked troop of the Second Cavalry, with drawn sabres, under command of Captain Brett. Massed on the stone flagging between the band and the line of horsemen were the brigade commanders of General Shafter's division, with their staffs.

On the red-tiled roof of the Palace stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miley and Lieutenant Wheeler; immediately above them, upon the flagstaff, the illuminated Spanish arms and the legend, "Viva Alfonso XIII."

All about, pressing against the veranda rails, crowding to windows and doors and lining the roofs, were the people of the town, principally women and non-combatants.

As the chimes of the old cathedral rang out the hour of twelve, the infantry and cavalry presented arms. Every American uncovered. Captain McKittrick hoisted the Stars and Stripes. As the brilliant folds unfurled in a gentle breeze against a fleckless sky the cavalry band broke into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," making the American pulse leap and the American heart thrill with joy.

At the same instant the sound of the distant booming of Captain Capron's battery, firing a salute of twenty-one guns, drifted in. When the music ceased, from all directions around our line came floating across the plaza the strains of the regimental bands and the muffled, hoarse cheers of our troops.

The infantry came to "order arms" a moment after the flag was up, and the band played "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." Instantly General McKibben called for three cheers for General Shafter, which were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over, General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in possession of the municipal authorities, subject to the control of General McKibbin.

The Thirteenth and Ninth Regiments of infantry will remain in the city to enforce order. The Spanish forces are to encamp outside our lines.

Since 4 a. m. a stream of refugees poured into the city, some naked, and all hungry and footsore. Many had fallen by the wayside.

The town presents a dismal sight. Most of the houses have been ransacked and the stores have all been looted, and nothing to eat can be had for love or money. In the streets of the city this morning, at the intrenchments at the breastworks and at every hundred feet or so of the barbed-wire fences were the living skeletons of Spanish soldiers.

Among the arrivals were the German, Japanese and Portuguese Consuls and their families, the British and French Consuls arrived Friday.

General Pando was never here, but 3500 men from Manzanillo arrived on July 3, making the total garrison 7000.

The contact mines in the harbor were removed the day Admiral Cervera left, but two chains of electric mines, one from Estrella Point and the other from Socapa, are still down.

At 9 o'clock a. m. the Spanish flag was lowered from Morro Castle.

Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn and Vixen entered the harbor and examined the batteries, the wreck of the Merrimac, the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes and the torpedo firing stations. They discovered six Spanish merchant steamers and one small gunboat in the harbor. A prize crew was placed upon the latter.

The torpedoes were taken up or exploded, after which the Red Cross steamer State of Texas entered to give assistance to the sick and wounded in the city.

Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked fifty-seven houses in the city, causing heavy damage.

TO OUR BRAVE ARMY AT SANTIAGO.

The President Sends the Thanks of the Our People to Shafter and His Men.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Upon receipt of the official announcement that Santiago had surrendered the following messages were sent:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.

"Gen. Shafter, Commanding, Front, Near Santiago, Playa:

"The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral.

"Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation.

"The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Also the following:

"Major-General, Front, near Santiago, Playa:

"I cannot express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

General Shafter replied as follows:

"CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO, July 16.

"To the President, Washington, D. C.:

"I thank you and my army thanks you for your congratulatory telegram of today. I am proud to say every one in it performed his duty gallantly. Your message will be read to every regiment in the army at noon to-morrow.

"SHAFTER, Major-General."

Shafter Reports the Surrender.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The War Department received the following dispatch from General Shafter regarding the surrender:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday.

"Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington.

"I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 o'clock noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing National air. Light battery fired salute twenty-one guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever.

"A small gunboat and about two hundred seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost five thousand lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory, over which I have guard. General Toral formally surrendered the Plaza and all stores at 9 a. m.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General."

Cervera Arrives at Annapolis.

Admiral Cervera with the forty-five Spanish naval officers captured off Santiago, arrived at Annapolis, Md., on the St. Louis. Commander White, commandant of the Cadets, received the party at the pier. Admiral Cervera, in civilian dress, was the first to alight. He was taken to the house of Admiral McNair, in a carriage, his son, in uniform, accompanying him. He had given his acquiescence to the parole. Some of the officers refused to sign the parole until they had consulted Admiral Cervera, who advised to do so. Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, refused to sign and he was placed in confinement. Very few of the prisoners can speak English.

The Wounded Doing Nicely.

The 272 wounded and ill soldiers brought from Santiago to New York by the Olivette were transferred to hospitals near the water front. All are doing nicely.

They Prefer an American Protectorate.

Havana volunteers cabled to General Weyler in Madrid, Spain, that they preferred an American protectorate to independence.

Cuban Blockade to Be Strictly Enforced.

The blockade of Southern Cuban ports will be kept up even more strictly than ever.

Smokeless Powder For Volunteers.

Volunteers are to have smokeless powder for their small arms.

POWDER MILLS BLOWN UP

The Laflin-Rand Works at Pompton, N. J., Nearly Destroyed.

HALF A SCORE OF MEN KILLED.

First Explosion Occurred in the Mixing Room—A Second Caused by Detonation, and a Scene of Devastation Followed—Heroism of a Soldier—The Victims Blown to Pieces.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J. (Special).—There was an explosion at the Laflin-Rand powder works Tuesday morning which wrecked two buildings, killed ten men and wounded about twenty others. The explosion took place in the mixing and drying departments, and came near setting the whole works on fire or causing explosions which would have wrecked the entire plant.

The dead are: John Craig, thirty-five years old, Chief Engineer of the works, lived at Wynoke; William Brennon, thirty-five years old, cart driver; James Philips, forty-five years old, married, had a family; Daniel Freeman, thirty years old, boss of the drying room; William Fisher; William Fisher, son of Fisher; John Bonatta, laborer; Casper Cozzino, Italian laborer, married, fifty years old; Guido Marino, fragment of body found; Jose Casenne, Italian laborer; G. J. Garrigan, an employe of the company.

The most seriously hurt are: Private William H. Emmons, Company I, Third New Jersey Volunteers; Ernest Granger, electrician, of Brooklyn; James E. Rowe, Walter Moore, Richard Leary, Amzi Odell, Edward Rose, a blacksmith; Charles Luke, John Phillips, Frank Leonard, John Larsen, Edwin Lewis, J. W. Burchell.

There were really two explosions. The first one was at 10.30 o'clock. To those who heard it at a little distance there seemed to be three separate explosions, occurring within a fraction of a second. Before the noise and roar of the first explosion died away, another followed louder and more terrific than the first. It was separated from the first by perhaps a second, not more.

The roar could be heard for miles. Men near by were stunned and knocked down. The concussion broke windows in all directions for a distance of a mile, and sent the frightened relatives of the men working in the mills scurrying to the scene. At first the villagers thought the explosion had been in the storage houses near the river, and the rush was for them, but they were found intact, and the crowd then hurried toward the main works of the company.

The first explosion occurred in the house where guncotton was being mixed. The second was in the drying house close by. The explosions wrecked the boiler house and killed the engineer. Three men were in the mixing room when the explosion occurred, and shreds of flesh picked up at various distances tell the story of their fate. Several laborers' were engaged in digging a ditch near the buildings where the explosions occurred. They furnished most of the dead.

Private Emmons, of Company I, of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, was on guard at Post No. 2 on the bluff overlooking the drying house. A bolt, with the bar attached, came flying through the air, and was driven into his abdominal region. A great mass of small wooden splinters, ranging from an almost invisible sliver to a piece an inch long, was thrust into his arms, legs and face. He fell at his post, and lay there until rescued by Corporal H. E. Dyer, who at the risk of his own life, not knowing what more was left to explode, picked him up and carried him to camp.

Every soldier on guard duty was stunned or dazed by the shock. The situation was instantly grasped by the officers, and within ten minutes after the sound of the last explosion had died away, rumbling in the hills, the guard had been quadrupled and the outposts extended, so as to prevent a nearer approach to the works than a mile in any direction.

Dr. Colfax and Surgeon Barr, of the Third New Jersey Volunteers, worked over the wounded. They relieved them as much as possible and then sent some to Paterson for treatment and the less severely hurt went to their homes.

The Government will be put back nearly two months in its orders, and just at a time when ammunition cannot be furnished too rapidly.

The works have been under guard of troops almost from the outbreak of the war. The company has been manufacturing ground powder, nitro-glycerine, gun cotton and smokeless powder for the Government. When the explosion occurred in the Western Powder Works and at the Atlantic Dynamite Works at Kenvil, troops were hurried to Pompton Lakes to guard the works there against any possible danger from persons unfriendly to this Government.

MRS. PLACE SENTENCED TO DIE.

To Be Electrocuted Sometime in the Week Beginning August 29.

Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, Brooklyn, sentenced Mrs. Martha Place to be executed by electricity in Sing Sing Prison in the week beginning Monday, August 29.

The convicted woman entered the court wearing the same black dress which she wore at every appearance in court. The indifferent, rather cynical look which was on her face throughout the trial had entirely disappeared. She was pale, and wept as she entered the room.

To the usual questions asked by Chief Clerk Van Doren Mrs. Place replied in a voice so low that it could hardly be heard. She said she was born in New Jersey, was forty-four years old, was married, living in Brooklyn, could read and write, had never been convicted of any crime before, and was a Presbyterian. She was asked if she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her. She made no reply, but her lawyer, Robert Van Iderstine, replied in the negative. Judge Hurd then passed sentence upon her.

Mrs. Place was then taken back to the jail where she prepared herself for the trip to Sing Sing. On arriving at the place, accompanied by two of her women friends, she was searched and her pedigree recorded in the office.

From the office she was taken to the apartment in the hospital building fitted up for Marie Barberi, the only other woman under a death sentence who has been received at the Sing Sing State Prison. Her two women companions were allowed to accompany her to the apartment, and after a short stay took their departure, the parting between them being sympathetic and affecting.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 24.

Lesson Text: "Elijah's Flight and Encouragement," I Kings xix., 1-16—Golden Text: Ps. xxxvii., 7—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done and withal how he had slain all the prophets with the sword." That was a record that would stir all the devil that was in her. But she was fast filling up the measure of her iniquity, and her time would soon be over; then the outer darkness. It is good when husbands and wives tell each other everything. Let us as believers be sure that we tell Jesus everything, both what we do and what we teach (Mark vi., 30).

2. "So let the gods do to me, and more also, if I make not thy life as the life of one of them by to-morrow about this time." Vain threat of a wicked woman! For did she not know that the God of Elijah had so securely hidden him for three years that he could not be found? But she was angry now and stopped to think of nothing but the vengeance that was in her heart against God and his servant.

3. "And when he saw that, he arose and went for his life and came to Beersheba, which belongeth to Judah, and left his servant there." Desperate people are sometimes permitted to do desperate things, and it might have been very unwise to have remained within reach of such a one. When they prosecute you in one city, it is sometimes right to flee to another. Yet in this case it looks as if Jezebel and her threat came for the time between Elijah and his God.

4. "It is enough. Now, O Lord, take away my life, for I am not better than my fathers!" This was his prayer to God, as having gone a day's journey into the wilderness he sat down under a juniper tree and wished he was dead. Yet this is the same man who stood before all Israel on Carmel in the name of the Lord. Then he stood with God and for God, and thought not of himself, but now he considers himself and sees that he is no better than his fathers. His mind is not staid upon God. He is considering feelings and circumstances, and God is not ruling in him.

5. "And as he lay and slept under a juniper tree, behold, then an angel touched him and said unto him, Arise and eat." He was weary and needed rest, and God gave it to him. It is wonderful how differently things appear When we have been refreshed by sleep. We are often like fretful children who do not know what ails them, but mother knows that it is time they were asleep. He giveth His beloved in sleep.

6. "And he looked, and, behold, there was a cake baken on the coals and a cruse of water at his head. And he did eat and drink and laid him down again." God saw that His child was hungry as well as weary. A little sleep quieted and prepared the body to receive the food which an angel had prepared, and without seeming to count it at all strange to be thus provided for he eats and drinks and sleeps again.

7. "And the angel of the Lord came again the second time and touched him and said, Arise and eat, because the journey is too great for thee." How wonderfully ministered unto is this poor, weak child of God, who is so discouraged and wants to die, little thinking that he is never to die, but be gloriously received up when his work is done! Every child of God is just as well cared for. Father, Son and Holy Spirit and the angels are all ministering unto us.

8. "And he arose and did eat and drink and went in the strength of that meat forty days and forty nights unto Horeb, the mount of God." The Lord Jehovah is our strength and song. Jesus Himself is the true bread from heaven. When it is our meat, as it was His to do the Father's will, we can go in that strength of that meat to our journey's end. We do not live by bread alone, but by every word of God.

9. "What doest thou here, Elijah?" This is the word of the Lord to him as he lodges in a cave at Horeb. It is a good word of the Lord to us at all times, and happy is it for us if we are never found where He has not sent us. Better still if we can say truthfully, "Lord, I am on Thy business, for Thou didst send me."

10. "And he said, I have been very jealous for the Lord God of Hosts." Then he tells what the Lord well knew about Israel's sins, but adds that he is the only prophet living, and his life is in danger. What God would do if he should be killed he does not dare to hint, but he evidently thinks the Lord's cause is in great peril.

11, 12. He is told to stand on the mount before the Lord, and, behold, the Lord passed by. There was a mighty wind, then an earthquake, then a fire, but the Lord was not in either of them. Then there was a still, small voice. How slow we are to learn that God often works in the most unlikely ways and through most unlikely people—the still, small voice rather than the storm or earthquake or fire.

13, 14. To the repeated question, "What doest thou here, Elijah?" after all that great object lesson, he gives the same reply as before, indicating that he was so preoccupied with himself and his championship for God that the lesson was lost upon him. It is true that he did not know till God told him (verse 18) that there were 7000 still, small voices for God who had not bowed to Baal, but he did not know, for Obadiah had told him (chapter xviii., 13) that there were 100 whom Obadiah himself had cared for.

15, 16. He is told to return and anoint a king over Syria and a king over Israel, and the Lord adds, "Elisha, the son of Shaphat, of Abel-Meholah, shalt thou anoint to be prophet in thy room." When any worker with God gets so exalted in his own estimation that he thinks himself the only one capable of doing the work, it is then time to appoint his successor in office. God will use any vessel that is willing to be used by Him and to His glory, but when the vessel begins to think itself important it is time to break it or set it aside. Although Paul wrought more than others, he said, "Not I, but the grace of God which was with me" (I Cor. xv., 10). John the Baptist insisted that he was only a voice. Our Lord Jesus made Himself of no reputation, but emptied Himself even unto death. May we, like Elijah in chapter xvii., 1, remember that it is the living God before whom we stand, and that He is well able to maintain His cause without any help of ours. May we rejoice to say with Paul, "Whose I am and whom I serve," holding ourselves ready for any manner of service, wholly at His commandment (I Chron. xxviii., 21), and, like Elisha, faithfully doing ordinary work, yet ready for any call from Him. If he sees us faithful and ready, He will call when He wants us and put us where He can best use us.—Lesson Helper.

An Old Pennsylvanian Pioneer Dead.

"Uncle John Miller," the last survivor in southern Pennsylvania of the old wagoners who drove the Conestoga wagons from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in the early thirties and forties, died in Chambersburg, Penn., aged eighty-one years.

DEWEY TAKES SUBIG BAY.

A German Warship, Interfering With Aguinaldo, Retired When American Vessels Appeared.

KAISER'S MEN MEDDLING.

The Raleigh and the Concord Shelled the Spanish Garrison Into Submission.

The Spaniards Were Fortifying Grande Island in Subig Bay—The German Cruiser Was Keeping Off the Insurgents Who Desired to Attack the Enemy—Dewey Promptly Sent the Concord and Raleigh to the Scene—The Irene Put to Sea—German Officers Hobnob With the Spaniards in Manila and Land Flour and Other Supplies.

MANILA, via Hong Kong (By Cable).—Admiral Dewey promptly put a stop to German interference in behalf of the Spaniards at Subig Bay.

Ever since the battle at Cavite there had been hidden in a little creek north of Subig Bay a Spanish steamer named Filipinos. The men aboard of her had a hard time of it. They tired of this and mutinied.

GENERAL EMILIO AGUINALDO.

The officers made a brave fight, in which four of them were killed. But they could do little in the face of a much superior force, and the crew was soon in possession of the vessel. Then the Spanish sailors lost no time in turning the steamer over to the insurgents.

The insurgents, in great glee at having what they called a navy, manned the vessel, put her in readiness for a cruise, and two hundred insurgents were taken aboard, all fully armed. The Filipinos left the creek and made for Isla Grande, at the entrance of Subig Bay, the intention being to capture the Spanish garrision there.

But when they reached Isla Grande they met an obstacle in the shape of the German cruiser Irene. They assert that as soon as they put in they were informed by the commander of the Irene that he would not allow the garrison to be molested, adding that Germany does not recognize the insurgent flag.

So the insurgents pulled down their colors, hoisted a white flag and lost no time in coming here.

One of Aguinaldo's aides informed Admiral Dewey of what had happened, and before midnight the Raleigh and the Concord had started for Subig Bay. They arrived there, and on seeing them the Irene hoisted anchor and steamed away.

Immediately on arrival the Americans shelled the principal points, destroying the torpedo station and earthworks.

No response being received the Raleigh sent a six-inch shell through the commander's house. A white flag was quickly run up. A landing party was sent in a launch to demand the absolute surrender of the garrison. The Spanish commander complied, surrendering 500 men and rifles, 40,000 rounds of ammunition, and one Hotchkiss gun.

The capture gives Admiral Dewey control of Subig Bay, a splendid strategic point, and frustrates the Spanish plans to protect the harbor mines.

It also puts an end to possible German designs. The capture was made with a dash that surprised the Germans and other foreigners.

The actions of the German warships which have been in the bay at Cavite since shortly after the victory of the American squadron are exciting much interest and considerable irritation among the officers and men of the American warships. Admiral Dewey is constantly receiving reports that the Germans are doing all they can in an underhand manner to offset the the conditions created by the blockade of Manila. According to these reports, they are assisting the Spaniards by landing flour and other supplies from their warships. Deserters from the Spanish lines tell of seeing German officers in the Spanish trenches, where they were giving information as to the better strengthening of the defences and otherwise making themselves useful to the enemies of the Americans.

A Dispatch From Dewey.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 I sent the Raleigh and Concord there; they took the island and about 1300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. "DEWEY."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

"Our Country, right or wrong; may she always be right, but right or wrong our country."

SALTILLO.

Mitchel Hamilton, of Cassville, was visible in our town last Saturday.

Miss Ella Grove will teach the primary school at this place the coming term.

Mrs. Lewis Finley has been enjoying a visit by her sister and children, of Altoona.

It is said seven or eight married men left this place last Monday a week to work at Williamsburg.

Messrs. Schelebarger & Jones have formed a loan board at this place and left for parts unknown to the writer.

Mrs. Amanda McLean, of Mansfield, Ohio, is visiting her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Finley, of this place.

Earl, a little son of Matthew Corbin, is lying quite ill with typhoid fever. He is attended by Dr. Stever, of Three Springs.

It is said the sheriff despossessed several of the miners' families at Robertsdale last week and notified all who refused to work to leave the houses which they occupied.

Mrs. Seda Sollers is at Philadelphia, where she was called by her sister Nellie, who had met with an accident by the breaking of one of the lens of her glasses which was thought to affect the eye.

Dr. N. Heaton, of Mauch Chunk, together with his friend, a Mr. Smith, of the same place, paid his brother, Dr. W. W. Heaton, a flying visit while on his way to visit his mother and sister at Cassville.

Messrs. C. B. Crum, Paul Rupert and S. W. Kimmel left Saltillo one day last week to attend the Baptist Young Peoples' Union which met at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Rupert intended to go part of the way on his bicycle. The party is expected home on Wednesday.

It is said several of the male persuasion will leave Saltillo to day for a few days in order that they may camp out, catch fish and eat under the shade of the trees and do their own cooking. I have an idea they will all appreciate home when they are through with camp life and mosquito bites.

Master Wesley Cobert was visited by a gentleman from Philadelphia last Friday, who came to see him in reference to the Philadelphia *Press*. I am told Master Wesley will add the Sunday *Press* to the daily and the Saltillo people can read Sunday news if they like. Where will they come from on Sunday is the question?

It is a good thing for one to feel like a general and direct war matters several thousand miles from the base of operations. Now, if I were Gen. Shafter, I would put the whole of the captured army of Gen. Toral on the lighters at Santiago and then keep them there until some ships came for them. I would feed them from the battle ships and make every Spaniard say thank you, sir, for all attentions from Americans. I would give one good meal a day and two small and say gentlemen, you must leave all arms on Cuban soil for the down trodden insurgents.

TROUGH CREEK.

H. G. Swope is home from school not feeling well.

Miss Mae Swope is the most graceful as well as the fastest lady rider we have in this end.

Mrs. J. O. Heaton, of Cassville, her sister Mrs. Frame, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. DeFrehn, of Mount Union, attended preaching at Pine Grove on Sunday.

Miss Eva Johnston and brother Andrew, of Harrisburg, are visiting in the valley. Their father, A. P. W. Johnson, took a run up to see them on Sunday.

D. K. Coder started out with his separator last Friday. We think it not out of place to caution those operating separators about leaving them stand too close the public road over Sunday.

Harvest is being finished up unusually early, there being but little left except the oats. It is predicted by many that the potato crop will be a failure in this valley and we agree with the prediction.

The hot dry weather is still with us. The oats will not be over a half crop. The young clover has mostly perished and opinions differ in regard to the corn crop. Some think the corn is past recovering while there are others who think it may make a fair crop. We are among the latter if rain comes soon.

In passing over some of the road made by our over-the-hill supervisor, Jesse Pheasant, I am pleased to see that he is practicing what many older men seemed to have missed learning, viz., the opening of a good ditch on the upper side of the road to catch the water coming off the hillside before it gets into the road.

In the cities a fine is imposed on wheelmen riding over a certain rate of speed. We should have a law in the country imposing a fine on anyone wheeling past any kind of a vehicle without giving notice. Bicycles move so nearly noiseless that in coming up behind a team are at the side of a horse's head before they are either seen by the driver or horse, and there are very few horses that don't frighten at them and the wonder is that more accidents don't happen in this way.

THREE SPRINGS

Harvesting will soon be a thing of the past.

The I. O. O. F., demonstration July 4th was a grand success in every particular.

Joseph Baker and wife, of Mapleton, were recent guests of Mrs. T. A. Weight.

P. B. Cutshall and family visited friends and relatives in Springfield township Saturday and Sunday.

J. B. Sipe and wife, Augustus Wiggin and wife, all of Allegheny, are the guests of Dr. J. C. Stever.

Sigel Ashman, one of Clay township's successful farmers, had 753½ bushels of wheat, a yield of 21½ bushels per acre.

The Aetna Life Insurance Co., has established an agency at this place. T. A. Weight, esq., is in charge and will look after the campany's interest in this section.

A fishing party left Three Springs on last Friday evening enroute to the Aughwick creek and returned Saturday morning very heavily laden with the finny tribe.

Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, Dr. Heaton, H. T. Weaver and Geo. Sleeman, of Saltillo, are spending this week along the Raystown branch in parsuit of the finny tribe.

A manuscript was found at the office door of the writer on a recent morning for publication in these items, but from the fact that it contained no signature it is withheld from the publisher. All persons desiring to furnish news for publication should bear in mind that the manuscript should contain the signature and address, as otherwise it will not be published.

CALVIN.

D. K. Coder has commenced thrashing grain.

E. Feltenberger made a business trip to Huntingdon on Tuesday.

Miss Nora and Gertrude Roland are off on a ten days' visit to Altoona.

Jacob Bumgardner is in Penn township making a contract of railroad ties.

Mr. and Mrs. Householder, of Marklesburg, visited at the home of 'Squire Pheasant over Sunday.

Miss Eva Johnson, of Harrisburg, made a short call at the home of E. M. Wright and sister on Sunday evening.

Harper A. Wright, who was in Indiana county going to school for the past four months, has returned to his home.

H. Wise, of Fairview, Lycoming county, who is visiting his former pastor, Rev. J. F. Glass, attended Sabbath school and preaching in the M. E. church here on Sunday.

Miss Bertha Coder, who has been living with her grand parents in Huntingdon, visited at her father's home over Sunday, accompanied by Miss Mabel Snavely, of Huntingdon, and Miss Brumbaugh, of Ohio.

The members of the U. B. church will hold an ice cream festival on the evening of the 23d inst., in the lawn surrounding the church. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the church. Music will be furnished by the Calvin drum corps. Everybody invited to come.

LATTA GROVE.

Our farmers are mostly through with their harvesting.

Israel Quarry expects 500 bushels of wheat from his crop.

Isaac Dell was on Jack's mountain recently for huckleberries and reports them scarce.

Rebecca Walker has gone to Bedford where she will spend two or three weeks with friends.

John F. Dell has returned from Langdondale where he had been spending several days with his brother.

Mr. Wagner's stave mill is a good place to have your finger nails trimmed. Roy Chilcoat and L. E. Dell each have had their fingers badly split the past week.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

of the financial condition of Mapleton borough school district for the year ending June, 1898.

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.		
To amt. from 1896-7	$ 27 53	
" " " collector.....	525 78	
" " of appropriation.....	606 40	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		1086 49
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		21 73
Balance Dr.....		51 49
	1159 71	1159 71
Balance in Treasury....	51 49	
Outstanding order.....	100 00	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

DR.		
To amt. from collector.....	155 08	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		114 48
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 29
Balance Dr.....		38 31
	155 08	155 08
Cash in Treasury	38 31	
Outstanding bond.....	102 00	

Secretary's report of Mapleton borough school district for year ending June 1, 1898.

No. of schools, 4. Average No. of months taught, 7. No. of male teachers, 2; female, 2. Average salary of male teachers, $36.25; female, $28.75. No. of male scholars, 74; female, 66; average daily attendance, 103; per cent. of attendance, 93. Cost of each pupil per month, $1.28.

FINANCES.		
DR.		
To repairs.....	11 23	
" teachers' wages....'.....	910 00	
" " " for attending institute.....	32 50	
" text books.....	45 44	
" supplies (other than text books)	31 97	
" fuel.....	15 29	
" collector's fee.....	29 31	
" treasurer's percentage....	24 02	
" secretary's salary.....	12 00	
" debt and interest paid....	114 48	
" other expenses (including printing auditors' report, report cards, cleaning house, etc.....	28 06	
Balance Dr.....	89 80	
CR.		
By appropriation for 1897...		606 40
" balance from last year....		27 53
" amt. from collector.....		680 86
" collector's percentage....		29 31
	1344 10	1344 10
Cash on hand.....	89 80	
Debt and interest unpaid....		202 50
Liabilities in excess of resources	112 70	

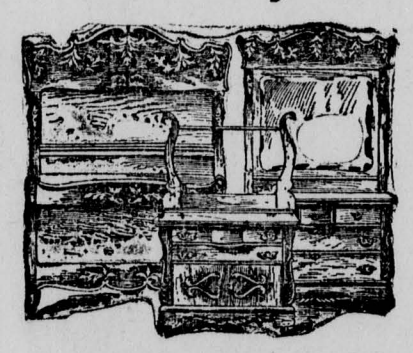
G. W. WRIGHT, President.
A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 27th day of June, A. D., 1898.

J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
A. B. BAKER,
Auditors.

Builders' Supply and Furnishing Store.



Having recently opened up a stock of the above kinds of goods we respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

We can supply you with everything necessary to build and furnish a house, and at prices so low they will astonish you.

In addition to the above we keep a full line of the choicest confectionaries.

Come and See Us.

S. W. KIMMEL & SONS,

Saltillo, Penn'a.

Great Closing Sale. Three Days Only

Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

July 28th, 29th and 30th.

900 yds., yard wide, bleached muslin at 4c per yard.
1200 yds., yard wide, bleached muslin at 5c per yard.
1250 yds. yard wide, brown muslin at 5c per yard.
1000 yds., yard wide, brown muslin at 6¼c per yard.

The above are the best muslins we ever sold at these prices.

1000 yds. best prints at 4c per yard.
A big lot of percale at 6¼c per yard.
A big lot of percale, 12½c at 8c per yard.
A big lot of lawns and dimities, 8c, 10c, 12c, at 5c per yard.
A lot of fine organdies, 25c and 30c, at 15c per yard.
A lot of half wool challies, 18c, 20c, 25c, at 10c per yard.
A lot of all wool challies, 65c and 75c, at 25c per yard.
A lot of all wool and silk challies, $1.00, at 50c per yard.
A lot of all wool dress goods, 40c and 50c, at 25c per yard.
A lot of all wool dress goods, $1.00, at 50c per yard.
A lot of Ladies' wrappers, $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75, at $1.50 each.
All our new Spring Capes and Jackets, $6.00 and $7.50, at $5.00 each.
All our new Spring Jackets for Children, $3, at $2.00 each.
A lot of ladies' corsets, $1.75 and $2.00, at $1.00 each.
A lot of ladies' corsets, $1.25 and $1.50, at 75c each.
All our ladies' Shirt Waists, $1.00, at 50c each.
All our ladies' Shirt Waists, $1.50, at 75c each.

A lot of Brussels, Velvet and Moquette corset samples at nearly half price, besides lots of ribbons, laces embroideries, white goods, table linens, towels, bed spreads and lots of other goods to make a Big Three Days' Popular Bargain Sale. Do not miss this sale as it will be a good one and the last one we will have this season,

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Everybody Surprised

Over my fresh arrival of

MISSES', GENTS' and Child's SHOES.

Surprise, first, at the LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Surprise, second, at the SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Surprise, third, at the IMMENSE VARIETY.
Surprise, fourth, at the LOW PRICES.

I have been some time in getting these "surprises" all here and ready for you, but at last am able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

I solicit a comparison of goods and prices, knowing you will find that my NEW STOCK is the best and cheapest.

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,
DENTIST,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

Spring and Summer

Choicest Offerings Just Received.

Full line of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, &c.

Also a nice line of Neckwear, Percale and Madras Dress Shirts, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

It is easy to see how and where to save money in buying Dry Goods. Just look all around and then come here and compare prices, style and quality. The comparison will strike you more forcibly and be in our favor.

The continued growth in our business from year to year is largely due to the fact of judicious buying and selling and to-day finds our store better stocked with Choice Goods than in the past.

Ask to see our Lake Fish.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 20, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—R. S. Henderson and wife spent Sunday with friends in Mifflin county.

—Sacramental services at the Mapleton M. E. church July 31st at 7.30 P. M.

—The summer drouth became almost inundated by the refreshing rains of yesterday.

—Miss Roxal Stever, of Cassville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Bruce Yocum, in this place.

—Mrs. J. D. Sloan is visiting among the scenes of her girlhood days in Indiana county.

—Jacob Brumbaugh and wife, of Altoona, spent a part of the past week with Mapleton relatives.

—M. T. Whittaker, of the Mount Union *Times*, was a welcome caller at the ITEM office a few days ago.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—B. F. Moore on Monday moved his family to the new house recently erected by Miles Quarry on Grant street.

—William Reed & Sons, of Huntingdon, are going to have a big three days' clearance sale. See ad in this issue.

—A. B. Baker has secured the position of clerk in A. B. Gillam's store and entered upon his duties last Thursday.

—T. L. Banks and wife, of Harrisburg, have been spending a portion of the past week with friends in Mapleton.

—Robert D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, were guests of Mapleton friends during a portion of the past week.

—Miss Viola Godard, of Huntingdon, is enjoying a couple weeks' visit among friends in Mapleton and adjoining country.

—A freight wreck of thirty cars, caused by the breaking of an axle, occurred at Port Royal last Thursday afternoon.

—Preaching at the M. E. church next Sunday morning at 10.15. Subject of sermon, The kind of a God I believe in. All are invited.

—Joseph J. Gillam, of Orville, Ohio, on his way home from a business trip to the east, spent a few hours last Friday with his brothers in Mapleton.

—Hiram Wise, of Farragut, Lycoming county, who had been visiting his former pastor, Rev. J. F. Glass, at Cassville, spent a short time in Mapleton yesterday.

—A party of young folks from Mount Union picniced at Riverside last Thursday. We hope they had an enjoyable time. These pleasant grounds are very inviting.

—A reunion of the 22nd Pennsylvania cavalry will be held at Bedford tomorrow. Quite a number of Huntingdon county men were members of this regiment.

—The Mapleton ball team went to Huntingdon last Saturday and played a game with the club at that place. The score resulted 11 to 6 in favor of the Huntingdon team.

—Blair county grangers will hold their annual picnic at Lakemont on Thursday, August 4. Exercises will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. Able speakers will address the meeting.

—Harry C. Cowher last week removed his family from Elizabeth, Allegheny county, to Mapleton. Like most people who leave Mapleton he finds the town a very hospitable place.

—Samuel Clemens, of Braddock, has been visiting among friends and former neighbors in this section during the past week. He tells us he is getting along nicely in his new home.

—The semi-annual district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county will be held at Latta Grove Friday, August 5th. At this time a district president for the ensuing year will be named.

—Burglars entered the Leister home in West Huntingdon last night. About three o'clock this morning Louis Leister returned home and hearing the marauders closed in on them. One of them shot Mr. Leister through the left side. As we go to press we have learned no further particulars and do not know how serious Mr. Leister's injuries may be.

—Register and Recorder Godard was here Monday evening and yesterday forenoon endeavoring to reduce the number of fish in this portion of the Juniata river. The finny tribe haven't noticed any great reduction in their numbers.

—John G. Gillam having been chosen Pittsburg representative of the Keystone Sand company he yesterday departed for the Smoky City. The duties of the position will require him to spend about three weeks of each month in the Pittsburg office.

—The duplicates for the school, borough and special taxes for 1898 were placed in collector Toomey's hands on the 1st inst., and those who want the benefit of the five per cent. discount had better step up to the captain's desk soon and make settlement.

—Rev. R. H. Gilbert will deliver his lecture on "The Maine and Cuba Libre" in Bush chapel, near Hawn's bridge, on Saturday evening, the 23d inst. Lecture will commence promptly at 7.45. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged adults; children under 10 years 10 cents.

—The second quarterly meeting services of the Mapleton and Mill Creek M. E. charge will be held at Mill Creek Sunday and Monday, July 31st and Aug. 1st, as follows: Sunday 10.30 A. M., preaching and the Lord's supper; Monday, quarterly conference, 6.30 P. M.; preaching by Rev. J. G. Polsgrove at 7.30 P. M.

—A country correspondent of the New York *Sun* asks that the military authorities in Cuba see to it that the historic mango tree, under whose spreading branches Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles, Gen. Wheeler, and Gen. Toral held a conference which resulted in the Spanish surrender, is identified and promptly guarded and preserved. The idea is good.

—"Our customers say you manufacture three of the best remedies on earth," said the mercantile firm of Haas, Harris, Brim & McLain, of Dawson, Ga., in a recent letter to the Chamberlain Medicine Co. This is the universal verdict. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest preparation in the world for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, quinsey, sore throat, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains and swellings. A 25 cent bottle of this liniment in the house will save a great deal of suffering. Buy it at J. G Gillam's.

—Mr. C. B. Bush, president of the Gilmer court, tells briefly his experience with an epidemic ot bloody flux in his family. He writes under date of October 8, 1896, at Auburn, W. Va. "During the past summer we had three cases of bloody flux in our family which we cured in less than one week with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. In some instances there were twenty hemorrhages a day." This remedy never fails to cure the worst cases of bloody flux and all bowel complaints and every family should keep it at hand. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

MILL CREEK.

Duffey Himes is improving his vacation time by canvassing in Indiana.

I. N. Foust and I. N. Gorsuch made a flying trip to Philadelphia last week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Rossiter and sons, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Nancy Simpson.

Mrs. M. A. Spiese, of Philadelphia, is spending part of her vacation in this, her old home.

Whooping cough is going the rounds among the children here. Several of the cases are rather serious.

Irvin Barton, ot Philadelphia, was in town Sunday en route for Big valley, where his family are visiting.

John Wilson, formerly of this place, now of Princeton, N. J., has been granted a pension of $6 per month.

The Jr. O. U. A. M., will picnic at Westbrook's Grove on the 30th inst. The Sabbath schools and citizens generally are invited to attend.

Marriage Licenses.

L. E. Hancock, Cora, Pa., and Mary A. States, McConnellstown, Pa.

Naum H. McConahy, Marklesburg, and Myrtle Wise, Mapleton.

Percy W. Bloom, Olanta, Clearfield county, and Jennie E. Carr, Bellwood.

John William Stumbaugh and Jennie P. Dell, both of Mapleton.

Harry E. Webb, Alexandria, and Elizabeth Patterson, Williamskurg, Blair county, Pa.

John L. Pogue and Jane Nelson, both of Pittsburg, Pa.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER TOURS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer vacation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North under the personally-conducted tourist system July 26 and August 16. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties; Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson are all rich in interest and replete with natural attractions.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 2t

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

July 21 and August 4 and 18 are the dates of the Pennsylvania railroad's low-rate twelve-day excursions to Atlantic City and the principal South Jersey seashore resorts. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving Atlantic City, via the Delaware River Bridgo route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.40 P. M. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on July 22, August 5 or 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona	12.35 P. M.	$8.00.
Tyrone	12.56 "	7.65.
Huntingdon	1.26 "	7.10.
Mount Union	f1.44 "	6.75.
Lewistown Junction	2.20 "	6.00.
Atlantic City.....Arrive	8.40 "	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 P. M., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 P. M., carrying Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City*.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg 7-13-2t.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low-Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington: July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1, 15 and 29. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

For time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-6-7t.

"I think DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the finest preparation on the market for piles." So writes John C. Dunn, of Wheeling, W. Va Try it and you will think the same. It also cures eczema and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Peter Heffner and wife to Harry Heffner, property in Walker township. Consideration, $60.

D. W. Anderson, et ux, to W. Grant Mansbarger, property in Cromwell township. Consideration, $300.

Luthor H. Rutter, et al., executor, to Wilbert S. Rutter. property in Springfield township. Consideration, $980.

W. S. Rutter and wife to Jacob Brown, property in Springfield township. Consideration, $1025.

Bob Moore, of LaFayette, Ind., says that for constipation he has found DeWitt's Little Erly Risers to be perfect. They never gripe. Try them for stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

The Chief Burgess of Milesburg, Pa., says DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills he ever used in his family during forty years of housekeeping. They cure constipation, sick headache and stomach and liver troubles. Small in size but great in results. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—A man in Virginia rode forty miles, to Fairfax Station, for the express purpose of getting Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and took home with him, a dozen bottles of the medicine. The druggist who relates the incident, adds: "Your remedy seems to be a general favorite wherever known." Its effects are indeed wonderful in all lung and throat troubles. Procure a bottle at J. G. Gillam's store.

Skilled Workmen for Roofing.

I do more Slate, Tin and Galvanixed Iron roofing than any other concern around these parts—but then I don't do any othsr kind of work much but this. My business right now is roofing. I have more skilled men working for me and I can put on roofing quicker and better than most other concerns. I can do it cheaper too, for I buy car loads of materials at a time. Let me talk to you about your roofing. The talk won't cost anything.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

Every Successive Season

Wipes out past records in our sales of

DRY GOODS.

We are careful in our selections and offer nothing that will not bear the strongest test in quality, style and prices.

APPLY THE TEST

of comparison on any goods we offer, in quality and prices.

Prosperity is a Good Thing

But nobody is anxious to pay more for it than is necessary.

Come and examine goods and be convinced that we are selling DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, WALL PAPER, PAINT and everything usually found in an Up-to-Date store at living prices.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

NEW SPRING SUITS . . .

It is now that you feel the need of "brushing up" just a little. The other fellows are out in newest Spring effects and you feel that somehow the old suit doesn't make just the right impression; you feel like it is your duty to fall in with the procession. It' no trouble and very little expense to you, for our newest Spring suits are really so low in price that any man, no matter how modest his income, may own one.

Men's Spring Suits.

All wool Cheviots, dark and medium shades, the season's leading styles. You would feel that we were fair with our prices if we ask you $10 for them handsome men's suits, thoroughly dependable and well made. Our Spring values at $6.50.

Men's Correct Spring Suits.

Sack and Cutaway, these are handsome imported materials, the latest for cut and finish, swell suits at little prices, stylish made trimmed and finished, they would sound reasonable at $15.00. But we lead in low prices for high grade clothing and our Spring price is $10.00.

Men's Working Goods.

Every article that working men require—makes that are well known—the ones that give you your money's worth and prices you feel that you can easily pay.

O. L. STEWART,

Clothier and Furnisher, Huntingdon, Pa.

6th and Washington Streets.

Read. Read. Read.

In ancient times all roads led to Rome, now all roads lead to Three Springs, where I keep on hand the finest line of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, and FERTILIZER ever offered for sale in Central Pennsylvania.

Note a few of my prices:

Binders	$110.00.	Spring Tooth Harrows	$10.50.
Mowers,	39.00.	Farm Wagons, (capacity 4000 lbs.)	50.00.
Hay Rakes (all steel),	18.00.	One-Horse Wagons, (capacity 2000 lbs.)	38.00.
Two-Horse Chilled Plows (two points),	5.50.	Stick Wagons,	$28 to 35.00.
Cultivators	2.25.	Spring Wagons	$40 to 80.00.
Double Shovel Plows	2.00.		
Single Sholel Plows	1.75.		

Fertilizer $11.00 per ton and upward.

Everything sold under a positive guarantee to be first class.

Cattle, Sheep, Grain and Wool taken in exchange for goods the same as cash.

Call and examine my stock.

CLAY PARK,

THREE SPRINGS, - - - - PENN'A.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

There are 10,000 square feet of glass surface in Great Britain exclusively devoted to the cultivation and production of tomatoes for market purposes.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

In nearly every street in Japanese cities is a public oven, where for a small fee housewives may have cooking done for them.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunder storms on an average ninety-seven days of the year.

Salt Rheum

That Terrible Itching, Burning, Smarting, Swelling

Which ruins pleasure, interferes with work, prevents sleep—yields to the blood-purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured thousands of cases, it will cure yours. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to operate.

A Library Disappears.

Belgrade's national library, which opened with 40,000 volumes on the shelves, has been closed on account of the disappearance of all its books. It was intended to be a circulating library, but the people who took out books never returned them, and, on investigation, it was found that the books passed from one reader to another till they could no longer be traced.

An Eccentric Hen.

A Poland (Me.) farmer has a very eccentric hen. She was originally a plain brown leghorn. When she moulted two years ago she came out with a nice new dress of white. Last fall, when she again changed suits, she put on a dirty dark garb. The feathers are put on in a "hit-or-miss" fashion, which gives her a very disreputable appearance.—St. Louis Republic.

A sprained ankle kept in hot water for twenty-four hours will soon heal.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

MRS. PATRICK DANEHY,
West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GERTIE DUNKIN,
Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Self-Slaughter"—A Terrible Denunciation of Suicide—Assassination of Others a Mild Crime Compared With Assassination of Yourself.

TEXT: "Do thyself no harm."—Acts 16: 28.

Here is a would-be suicide arrested in his deadly attempt. He was a sheriff, and, according to the Roman law, a bailiff himself must suffer the punishment due an escaped prisoner; and if the prisoner breaking jail was sentenced to be endungeoned for three or four years, then the sheriff must be endungeoned for three or four years, and if the prisoner breaking jail was to have suffered capital punishment, then the sheriff must suffer capital punishment. The sheriff had received especial charge to keep a sharp lookout for Paul and Silas. The government had not much confidence in bolts and bars to keep safe these two clergymen, about whom there seemed to be something strange and supernatural. Sure enough, by miraculous power, they are free, and the sheriff, waking out of a sound sleep, and supposing these ministers have run away, and knowing that they were to die for preaching Christ, and realizing that he must therefore die, rather than go under the executioner's axe on the morrow and suffer public disgrace, resolves to precipitate his own decease. But before the sharp, keen, glittering dagger of the sheriff could strike his heart, one of the unloosened prisoners arrests the blade by the command, "Do thyself no harm."

In olden times, and where Christianity had not interfered with it, suicide was considered honorable and a sign of courage. Demosthenes poisoned himself when told that Alexander's ambassador had demanded the surrender of the Athenian orator. Isocrates killed himself rather than surrender to Philip of Macedon. Cato, rather than submit to Julius Cæsar, took his own life, and three times after his wounds had been dressed, tore them open and perished. Mithridates killed himself, rather than submit to Pompey, the conqueror. Hannibal destroyed his life by poison from his ring, considering life unbearable. Lycurgus a suicide, Brutus a suicide. After the disaster of Moscow, Napoleon always carried with him a preparation of poison, and one night his servant heard the ex-emperor arise, put something in a glass and drink it, and soon after the groans aroused all the attendants, and it was only through utmost medical skill that he was resuscitated. Times have changed, yet the American conscience needs to be toned up on the subject of suicide. Have you seen a paper in the last month that did not announce the passage out of life by one's own behest? Defaulters, alarmed at the idea of exposure, quit life precipitately. Men losing large fortunes go out of the world because they cannot endure earthly existence. Frustrated affection, domestic infelicity, dyspeptic impatience, anger, remorse, envy, jealousy, destitution, misanthropy, are considered sufficient causes for absconding from this life by Paris green, by laudanum, by belladonna, by Othello's dagger, by halter, by leap from the abutment of a bridge, by firearms. More cases of felo de se in the last two years than in any two years of the world's existence, and more in the last month than in any twelve months. The evil is more and more spreading.

A pulpit not long ago expressed some doubt as to whether there was really anything wrong about quitting this life when it became disagreeable, and there are found in respectable circles people apologetic for the crime which Paul in the text arrested. I shall show you before I get through that suicide is the worst of all crimes, and I shall lift a warning unmistakable. But in the early part of this sermon I wish to admit that some of the best Christians that have ever lived have committed self-destruction, but always in dementia, and not responsible. I have no more doubt about their eternal felicity than I have of the Christian who dies in his bed in the delirium of typhoid fever. While the shock of the catastrophe is very great, I charge all those who have had Christian friends under cerebral aberration step off the boundaries of this life, to have no doubt about their happiness, The dear Lord took them right out of their dazed and frenzied state into perfect safety. How Christ feels towards the insane you may know from the way He treated the demoniac of Gadara and the child lunatic, and the potency with which He hushed tempests either of sea or brain.

Scotland, the land prolific of intellectual giants, had none grander than Hugh Miller. Great for science and great for God. He was an elder in St. John's Presbyterian Church. He came of the best Highland blood, and was a descendant of Donald Roy, a man eminent for piety and the rare gift of second sight. His attainments, climbing up as he did from the quarry and the wall of the stone mason, drew forth the astonished admiration of Buckland and Murchison, the scientists, and Dr. Chalmers, the theologian, and held universities spellbound while he told them the story of what he had seen of God in "The Old Red Sandstone." That man did more than any other being that ever lived to show that the God of the hills is the God of the Bible, and he stuck his tuning-fork on the rocks of Cromarty until he brought geology and theology accordant in divine worship. His two books, entitled "Footprints of the Creator" and "The Testimony of the Rocks," proclaimed the banns of an everlasting marriage between genuine science and revelation. On this latter book he toiled day and night, through love of nature and love of God, until he could not sleep and his brain gave way, and he was found dead with a revolver by his side, the cruel instrument having had two bullets—one for him and the other for the gunsmith, who at the coroner's inquest was examining it and fell dead. Have you any doubt of the beatification of Hugh Miller after his hot brain had ceased throbbing that winter night in his study at Portobello? Among the mightiest of earth, among the mightiest of heaven.

No one doubted the piety of William Cowper, the author of those three great hymns, "Oh, For a Closer Walk With God," "What Various Hindrances We Meet," "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood"—William Cowper, who shares with Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley the chief honors of Christian hymnology. In hypochondria he resolved to take his own life, and rode to the River Thames, but found a man seated on some goods at that very point from which he expected to spring, and rode back to his home, and that night threw himself upon his own knife, but the blade broke; and then he hanged himself to the ceiling, but the rope broke.

While we make this merciful and righteous allowance in regard to those who were plunged into mental incoherence, I declare that the man who, in the use of his reason, by his own act, snaps the bond between his body and his soul, goes straight into perdition. Shall I prove it? Revelation 21, 8—"Murderers shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone." Revelation 22, 15—"Without are dogs and sorcerers and whoremongers and murderers." You do not believe the New Testament? Then, perhaps, you believe the Ten Commandments: "Thou shalt not kill." Do you say that all these passages refer to the taking of the life of others? Then I ask you if you are not as responsible for your own life as for the life of others? God gave you a special trust in life, and made you the custodian of your life, and He made you the custodian of no other life. He gave you as weapons with which to defend it two arms to strike down assailants, two eyes to watch for invasion, and a natural love of life which ought ever to be on the alert. Assassination of others is a mild crime compared with the assassination of yourself, because in the latter case it is treachery to an especial trust; it is the surrender of a castle you were especially appointed to keep; it is treason to a natural law, and it is treason to God added to ordinary murder.

To show how God of the Bible looked upon this crime, I point you to the rogues' picture gallery in some parts of the Bible, the pictures of the people who have committed this unnatural crime. Here is the headless trunk of Saul on the walls of Bathshan. Here is the man who chased little David—ten feet in stature chasing four. Here is the man who consulted a clairvoyant, Witch of Endor. Here is a man who, whipped in battle, instead of surrendering his sword with dignity, as many a man has done, asks his servant to slay him, and when that servant declined, then the giant plants the hilt of his sword in the earth, the sharp point sticking upward, and he throws his body on it and expires—the coward, the suicide! Here is Ahitophel, the Machiavelli of olden times, betraying his best friend, David, in order that he may become prime minister of Absalom, and joining that fellow in his attempt at parricide. Not getting what he wanted by change of politics, he takes a short cut out of a disgraceful life into the suicide's eternity. There he is, the ingrate!

Here is Abimelech, pratically a suicide. He is with an army, bombarding a tower, when a woman in the tower takes a grindstone from its place and drops it upon his head, and with what life he has left in his cracked skull he commands his armor-bearer: "Draw thy sword and slay me, lest men say a woman slew me." There is his post-mortem photograph in the Book of Samuel.

But the hero of this group is Judas Iscariot. Dr. Donne says he was a martyr, and we have in our day apologists for him. And what wonder, in this day when we have a book revealing Aaron Burr as a pattern of virtue, and in this day when we uncover a statue of George Sand as the benefactress of literature, and in this day when there are betrayals of Christ on the part of some of His pretended apostles—a betrayal so black it makes the infamy of Judas Iscariot white! Yet this man by his hand hung up for the execration of all ages, Judas Iscariot.

All the good men and women of the Bible left to God the decision of the earthly terminus, and they could have said with Job, who had a right to commit suicide if any man ever had, what with his destroyed property and his body all aflame with insufferable carbuncles, and everything gone from his home except the chief curse of it, a pestiferous wife and four garrulous people pelting him with comfortless talk while he sits on a heap of ashes scratching his scabs with a piece of broken pottery, yet crying out in triumph: "All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change comes."

Notwithstanding the Bible is against this evil, and the aversion which it creates by the loathsome and ghastly spectacle of those who have hurled themselves out of life, and notwithstanding Christianity is against it and the arguments and the useful lives and the illustrious deaths of its disciples, it is a fact alarmingly patent that suicide is on the increase. What is the cause? I charge upon infidelity and agnosticism this whole thing. If there be no hereafter, or if that hereafter be blissful without reference to how we live and how we die, why not move back the folding doors between this world and the next? And when our existence here becomes troublesome why not pass right over into Elysium? Put this down among your most solemn reflections. There has never been a case of suicide where the operator was not either demented, and therefore irresponsible, or an infidel. I challenge all the ages and I challenge the universe. There never has been a case of self-destruction while in full appreciation of his immortality and of the fact that that immortality would be glorious or wretched according as he accepted Jesus Christ or rejected Him.

You say it is a business trouble, or you say it is electrical currents, or it is this, or it is that, or it is the other thing. Why not go clear back, my friend, and acknowledge that in every case it is the abdication of reason or the teaching of infidelity, which practically says: "If you don't like this life get out of it, and you will land either in annihilation, where there are no notes to pay, no persecutions to suffer, no gout to torment, or you will land where there will be everything glorious and nothing to pay for it." Infidelity has always been apologetic for self-immolation. After Tom Paine's "Age of Reason" was published and widely read there was a marked increase of self-slaughter.

A man in London heard Mr. Owen deliver his infidel lecture on socialism, and went home, sat down, and wrote these words: "Jesus Christ is one of the weakest characters in history, and the Bible is the greatest possible deception," and then shot himself. David Hume wrote these words: "It would be no crime for me to divert the Nile or the Danube from its natural bed. Where, then, can be the crime in my diverting a few drops of blood from their ordinary channel?" And having written the essay he loaned it to a friend, the friend read it, wrote a letter of thanks and admiration, and shot himself. Appendix to the same book.

Rousseau, Voltaire, Gibbon, Montaigne, were apologetic for self-immolation. Infidelity puts up no bar to people rushing out from this world into the next. They teach us it does not make any difference how you live here or go out of this world; you will land either in an oblivious nowhere or a glorious somewhere. And infidelity holds the upper end of the rope for the suicide, and aims the pistol with which a man blows his brains out, and mixes the strychnine for the last swallow. If infidelity could carry the day and persuade the majority of people in this country that it does not make any difference how you go out of this world you will land safely, the Potomac would be so full of corpses the boats would be impeded in their progress, and the crack of the suicide's pistol would be no more alarming than the rumble of a street car.

I have sometimes heard it discussed whether the great dramatist was a Christian or not. He was a Christian. In his last will and testament he commends his soul to God through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

Would God that the coroners would be brave in rendering the right verdict, and when in a case of irresponsibility they say: "While this man was demented he took his life;" in the other case say: "Having read infidel books and attended infidel lectures, which obliterated from this man's mind a appreciation of future retribution, he committed self-slaughter!"

Have nothing to do with an infidelity so cruel, so debasing. Come out of that bad company into the company of those who believe the Bible. Benjamin Franklin wrote: "Of this Jesus of Nazareth I have to say that the system of morals He left, and the religion He has given us are the best things the world has ever seen or is likely to see." Patrick Henry, the electric champion of liberty, says: "The book worth all other books put together is the Bible." Benjamin Rush, the leading physiologist and anatomist of his day, the great medical scientist—what did he say? "The only true and perfect religion is Christianity." Isaac Newton, the leading philosopher of his time—what did he say? "The sublimest philosophy on earth is the philosophy of the Gospel." David Brewster, at the pronunciation of whose name every scientist the world over bows his head—David Brewster, saying: "Oh, this religion has been a great light to me, a very great light all my days." President Thiers, the great French statesman, acknowledging that he prayed when he said: "I invoke the Lord God, in whom I am glad to believe." David Livingstone, able to conquer the lion, able to conquer the panther, able to conquer the savage, yet conquered by this religion, so when they find him dead they find him on his knees.

Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, appointed by President Lincoln, will take the witness stand. "Chief Justice Chase, please to state what you have to say about the book commonly called the Bible." The witness replies: "There came a time in my life when I doubted the divinity of the Scriptures, and I resolved as a lawyer and judge I would try the book as I would try everything else in the court-room, taking evidence for and against. It was a long and serious and profound study, and using the same principles of evidence in this religious matter as I always do in secular matters, I have come to the decision that the Bible is a supernatural book, that it has come from God, and that the only safety for the human race is to follow its teachings." "Judge, that will do. Go out back again to your pillow of dust on the banks of the Ohio." Next I put upon the witness stand a President of the United States—John Quincy Adams. "President Adams, what have you to say about the Bible and Christianity?" The President replies: "I have for many years made it a practice to read through the Bible once a year. My custom is to read four or five chapters every morning immediately after rising from my bed. It employs about an hour of my time, and seems to me the most suitable manner of beginning the day. In what light soever we regard the Bible, whether with reference to revelation, to history or to morality, it is an invaluable and inexhaustible mine of knowledge and virtue." "Chancellor Kent, what do you think of the Bible?" Answer: "No other book ever addressed itself so authoritatively and so pathetically to the judgment and moral sense of mankind." "Edmund Burke, what do you think of the Bible?" Answer: "I have read the Bible morning, noon and night, and have ever since been the happier and the better man for such reading."

Young men of America, come out of the circle of infidels—mostly made up of cranks and imbeciles—into the company of intellectual giants, and turn your back on an infidelity which destroys body and soul.

Ah! Infidelity, stand up and take thy sentence! In the presence of God, angels and men, stand up, thou monster! Thy lip blasted with blasphemy, they cheek scarred with uncleanness, thy breath foul with the corruption of the ages! Stand up, Satyr, filthy goat, buzzard of the nations, leper of the centuries! Stand up, thou monster, Infidelity. Part man, part panther, part reptile, part dragon, stand up and take thy sentence! Thy hands red with the blood in which thou hast washed, thy feet crimson with the human gore through which thou hast waded, stand up and take thy sentence! Down with thee to the pit, and sup on the sobs and groans of those thou hast destroyed, and let thy music be the everlasting miserere of those whom thou hast damned! I brand the forehead of infidelity with all the crimes of self-immolation for the last century on the part of those who had their reason.

My friends, if ever your life, through its abrasions and its molestations, should seem to be unbearable, and you are tempted to quit it by your own behest, do not consider yourself as worse than others. Christ Himself was tempted to cast Himself from the roof of the Temple, but as He resisted, so resist ye. Christ came to medicine all wounds. In your trouble I prescribe life instead of death. People who have had it worse than you will ever have it, have gone songfully on their way. Remember that God keeps the chronology of your life with as much precision as He keeps the chronology of nations, your grave as well as your cradle. Why was it that at midnight, just at midnight, the destroying angel struck the blow that set the Israelites free from bondage? The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock that night. The four hundred and thirty years were not up at eleven, and one o'clock would have been tardy and too late. The four hundred and thirty years were up at twelve o'clock, and the destroying angel struck the blow, and Israel was free. And God knows just the hour when it is time to lead you up from earthly bondage. By His grace make not the worst of things, but best of them. If you must take the pills, do not chew them. Your everlasting reward will accord with your earthly perturbations, just as Caius gave to Agrippa a chain of gold as heavy as had been a chain of iron. For the asking you may have the same grace that was given the Italian martyr, Algerius, who, down in the darkest of dungeons, dated his letters from "the delectable orchard of the Leonine prison." And remember that this brief life is surrounded by a rim, a very thin, but very important rim, and close up to that rim is a great eternity, and you had better keep out of it until God breaks that rim and separates this from that. To get rid of the sorrows of earth, do not rush into greater sorrows. To get rid of a swarm of summer insects, leap not into a jungle of Bengal tigers.

There is a sorrowless world, and it is so radiant that the noonday sun is only the lowest doorstep, and the aurora that lights up our northern Heavens, confounding astronomers as to what it can be, is the waving of the banners of the procession come to take the conquerors home from church militant to church triumphant, and you and I have ten thousand reasons for wanting to go there, but we will never get there either by self-immolation or impenitency. All our sins slain by Christ who came to do that thing, we want to go in at just the time divinely arranged, and from a couch divinely spread, and then the clang of the sepulchral gates behind us will be overpowered by the clang of the opening of the solid pearl before us. O God! Whatever others may choose, give me a Christian's life, a Christian's death, a Christian's burial, a Christian's immortality!

Louisiana judges are forbidden by the new constitution of that State to make public a dissenting opinion.

Attacked by a Pike.

A healthy suspicion of fish stories need not make us unduly sceptical about the tale of a pike which comes from the River Barrow, near Carlow, Ireland. A man who was shovelling gravel out of the stream was attacked by one of these fresh-water sharks, and was so severely bitten in the leg that he had to be taken to the hospital. It was that pike's last bite, for the man killed him with his shovel—an unsportsmanlike but, in the circumstances, excusable proceeding. The fish weighed thirty-six pounds, which, we are told, is "for Ireland, a medium size." Here is room for the play of philosophic doubt. The heaviest pike ever caught by Mr. Jardine, our most expert hunter of jack, weighed thirty-seven pounds, and anglers rarely see a pike weighing anything like so much, although they are not infrequently heard of. That this fish had a mind to swallow the man's leg we entertain no doubt, for his kind have often enough done such things. There is even a story of how a pike caught a fox in some such way, while jack have occasionally seized the snouts of drinking cattle. Sometimes, in his noble haste, the jack will bolt the angler's float, unconscious of the nice plump bleak or gudgeon dangling just below.—St. James's Gazette.

An Improved Balloon.

In an improved balloon the basket is carried by four air cells adjustably mounted on a railing around the basket, making it possible for the remaining cells to support the aeronaut if one cell should collapse.

The yearly output of cigars from the Philippines is 140,000,000.

Stone in Her Stomach.

From the Gazette, Blandinsville, Ill.

The wife of the Rev. A. R. Adams, pastor of the Bedford Christian Church at Blandinsville, Ill., was for years compelled to live a life of torture from disease. Her case baffled the physicians, but to-day she is alive and well, and tells the story of her recovery as follows:

"About six years ago," said Mrs. Adams, "I weighed about 140 pounds, but my health began to fail and I lost flesh. My food did not agree with me and felt like a stone in my stomach. I began to bloat all over until I thought I had dropsy.

"I had pains and soreness in my left side which extended clear across my back and also into the region of my heart. During these spells a hard ridge would appear in the left side of my stomach and around the left side.

"These attacks left me sore and exhausted. All last summer I was so nervous that the children laughing and playing nearly drove me wild. I suffered also from female troubles and doctored with ten different physicians without receiving any help.

"My Husband Read."

"My husband having read in the newspaper of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, induced me to try them. I began taking them last November but experienced no relief until I had taken six boxes. I am now taking the eleventh box and have been greatly benefited.

"I was also troubled with nervous prostration and numbness of my right arm and hand so that at times I could hardly endure the pain, but that has all passed away. I now have a good appetite and am able to do my own work. Have done more this summer than in the past four years put together. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I think it my duty to let other sufferers know it."

Hundreds of equally remarkable cases have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Egypt is the only country in the world where there are more men than women. The male sex in the dominion of the Khedive exceeds the female by 160,000.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Three-tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Millions of pairs of doll shoes are sold in this country annually, the greater part of which are imported from Germany.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

According to a statistician the area of the herring nets used in Scotland one year was no less than 164,000,000 square yards.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

In London each day 400 children are born, 260 enter school for the first time, 150 persons enter married life and 200 persons die.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Tientsin and other Chinese cities have no lights at night except such as come from private houses.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Within the last ten years, the number of railway stations in Germany increased from 5376 to 8893.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Chicago has a Norwegian old people's home.

SPAIN SURRENDERS SANTIAGO ON TERMS OFFERED BY SHAFTER.

General Toral Agrees to Give Up the Whole of Eastern Cuba on Condition That His Men Be Sent Back to Spain.

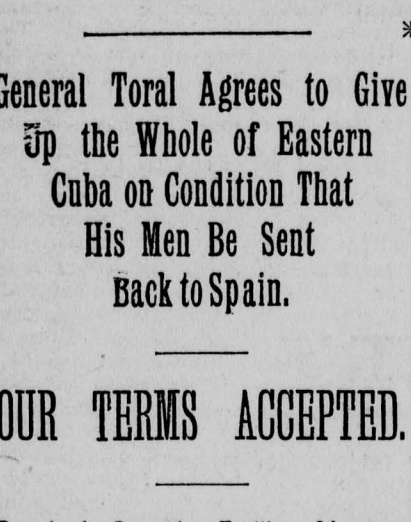
OUR TERMS ACCEPTED.

Spaniards Saw the Futility of Longer Holding Out and Yielded to the American Army.

There Will Be no More Fighting at Santiago, and no More Fighting in Cuba Until the Fall, if Then—The Surrender of Santiago is Said to Mean That Spain Will Now Sue For Peace, and Make the Best Terms She Can—Our Army Will Be Withdrawn as Rapidly as Possible—Shafter to Be Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Santiago has surrendered. Its fall, added to our marvelous victory, which resulted in the annihilation of practically two-thirds of Spain's navy, has caused all official Washington to feel well satisfied with the progress of the war.

Indeed, more than this may be said. The President and all of his official advisers regarded the fall of Santiago as a climax to a series of Spanish defeats which will bring about an early peace.



The story of the surrender of Santiago is thus told in an official despatch received from General Miles:

"PLAYA, Cuba.

"SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

"BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 14.—General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and division of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender.

"This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered.

"A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Major-General of the Army."

Adjutant-General Corbin earlier in the day received the following from Playa del Este:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

"Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Asseraderos, on the south, to Sagua, on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at half-past two to definitely arrange the terms.

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General."

CATHEDRAL STREET, SANTIAGO.

Although the Spanish troops under General Toral are to be sent back to Spain, they are to go as prisoners of war, and in this light the authorities consider that the surrender is to all intents and purposes unconditional and in every sense a complete victory for the American troops.

That it has been accomplished without additional bloodshed is a matter of intense satisfaction to the President. Determined as he was that the city must be assaulted from the land and sea until the enemy had been forced to surrender, the President expressed his great satisfaction at the happy outcome which averted the necessity for carrying out the instructions of the military and naval commanders, which would undoubtedly have involved a serious loss of life among our own forces, as well as with the enemy.

Until word was received that the surrender had actually taken place there was a great deel of uneasiness and concern among the officials of the administration. It was feared that the Spanish general was bartering for further delay, and that the assault upon the city would be necessary in the end.

With the yellow fever increasing among the troops in the trenches the President was desirious that the end should come at once, so the troops could be removed to healthful points and those already stricken with the dreaded disease isolated and quarantined.

The first official announcement was received about half-past two o'clock p. m. in the brief despatch from General Shafter. The President was the first to be made acquainted with its contents. He was at the time having luncheon with Mrs. McKinley, to whom he read the despatch aloud, and immediately sent for Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Corbin to discuss the plans for sending away the Spanish prisoners.

There was not much to be done at this end of the line as to details of the surrender. "This is a matter," General Corbin said after leaving the President, "to be arranged by General Shafter, or rather by the Commissioners appointed under the terms already agreed upon. Now that the main question of the surrender has been settled the only thing necessary to be done is to agree upon certain details as to where the Spanish troops shall surrender—whether in town or whether they shall be marched out on the plains and there lay down their arms."

Among other points to be settled before General Shafter occupied the city were those relating to the destruction or removal of mines and other dangerous obstacles in the ports, and garrisoning of the city, the disposition of the surrenbered army, etc. All these questions involved deliberation.

It is estimated that there are 10,000 Spanish regulars in Santiago, and perhaps 6000 regulars in the jurisdiction of Toral's army corps. The War Department practically decided to employ British vessels to send Toral's army home. Colonel Hecker, purchasing agent of the War Department, went to New York immediately after the surrender and made arrangements there to engage ships to send the prisoners home.

Under the terms of the surrender General Shafter obtains possession of something more than a third of the province of Santiago, including the military jurisdiction of the Fourth Corps of the Spanish Army. It does not embrace the important towns of Manzanillo and Holguin, where there are many Spanish troops, nor the 6000 men of General Pando's corps, who left Manzanillo to succor Santiago, but failed to reach their destination. The boundaries of the territory surrendered begin at Asseraderos, a town near the coast, about twenty miles west of Santiago; thence to the town of Palma, a little east of north of Asseraderos, and about twenty-two miles distant; thence northeast to Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast, a town at the head of the Surgedero, or anchorage at that name, and almost directly north of Guantanamo.

Until the American forces leave Santiago province, Major-General Shafter will be the Military Governor of the area surrendered. The Cuban refugees from Santiago city elected General Castillo of the insurgent army Governor of the province, but if he assumes the duties of that office they will be distinct from that of General Shafter, who will assert absolute control over the conquered territory. It is not the intention of the administration to place the Cubans in control of Santiago at this stage.

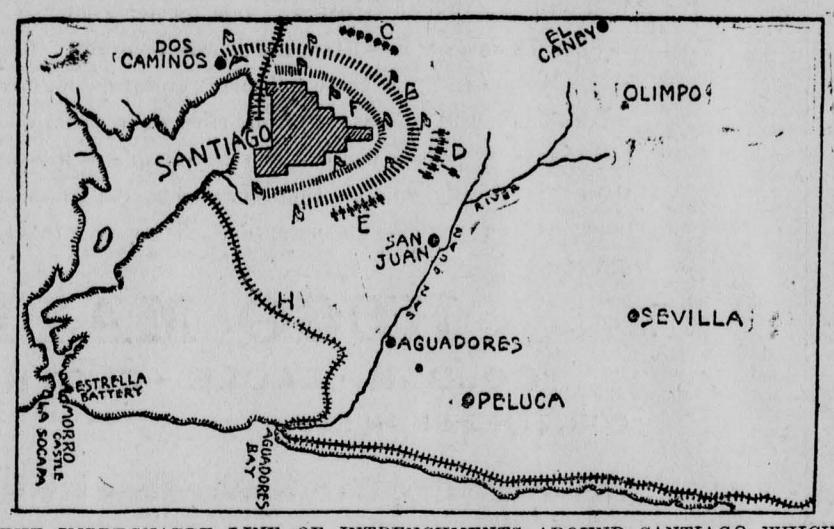
It is understood that all of the troops now on transports and en route to Santiago will be kept aboard ship without landing at Santiago until the Porto Rican army has been ordered to move.

General Fitzhugh Lee will go to Porto Rico instead of Havana as originally intended.

The siege of Santiago lasted two weeks, and was remarkable in many respects, and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of the soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides.

Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand, about 250 American soldiers have been killed, and in round numbers 2000 more have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.



THE IMPREGNABLE LINE OF INTRENCHMENTS AROUND SANTIAGO WHICH FORCED TORAL TO CAPITULATE.

A—Our right flank extended to the bay at Dos Caminos, completely hemming in the city on the north. General Ludlow, with the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio and the First District of Columbia and a large number of Cubans held our line to the north and northwest of the city.

B—Our line of investment, in some parts only 1200 feet from the Spanish intrenchments.

C—Our mortar batteries, to the right of the centre.

D—General Randolph's field artillery and the dynamite gun, with the rough riders in the centre of our line.

E—Batteries of light artillery on the left, under command of Captains Capron, Grimes, Best and Parkhurst.

F—Spanish line of defense outside the city wall.

H—The railroad which we hold from the sea to its terminus on the bay, thus completing the investment of the city on the land side.

ARRANGING SURRENDER.

Our Generals Convinced Toral That He Had No Chance.

GENERAL WHEELER'S HEADQUARTERS, before Santiago de Cuba, by way of Kingston, Jamaica—(By Cable).—White flags fluttered over the opposing lines while the negotiations for the surrender of Santiago were proceeding. The final personal interview with the Spanish Commander-in-Chief was held at 9 a. m. on the day of capitulation.

At about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmour, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Mestre rode up, passed over our intrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about halfway between the pines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour.

The situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and to him was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison, or leaving Santiago province. The only condition imposed was that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained, through his interpreter, was impossible.

Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up; that he was completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," said he; "and I obey my Government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

General Toral is a man sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish General's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest. Convinced that his position was hopeless, General Toral at the conclusion of the interview acceded to the American terms and the siege of Santiago was over.

SANTIAGO'S TOWN HALL AND MARKET PLACE.

Toral's Strength and Loss.

LONDON (By Cable).—The Madrid correspondent of a London paper says:

"General Toral cables that the losses of the last few days before his capitulation were four hundred killed, wounded and taken prisoners. He said that he had twelve thousand troops left in fit condition."

New Zealand's Birth and Death Rate.

The New Zealand birth rate continues to attract the attention of statisticians. It has steadily declined until it is now slightly under twenty-six per 1000. In the last sixteen years it has fallen more than twelve points. Population increases, but the number of births remains virtually stationary, and so the rate per thousand sinks. The births numbered between 18,000 and 19,000 in 1882, and they number between 18,000 and 19,000 in 1896. If the rate goes on falling it will in a few years be on a level with that of Ireland, if not of France. Two things save the colony from an arrest of the growth of population. First the death rate—9.3 per thousand—is the lowest recorded of any country in the world; second, there is a small but appreciable immigration. Those who hold that a high staudard of education and comfort involves a decline in both the birth and death rates have here a confirmation of their theory. The average of children in regular school attendance in New Zealand is higher even than in Scotland.—London News.

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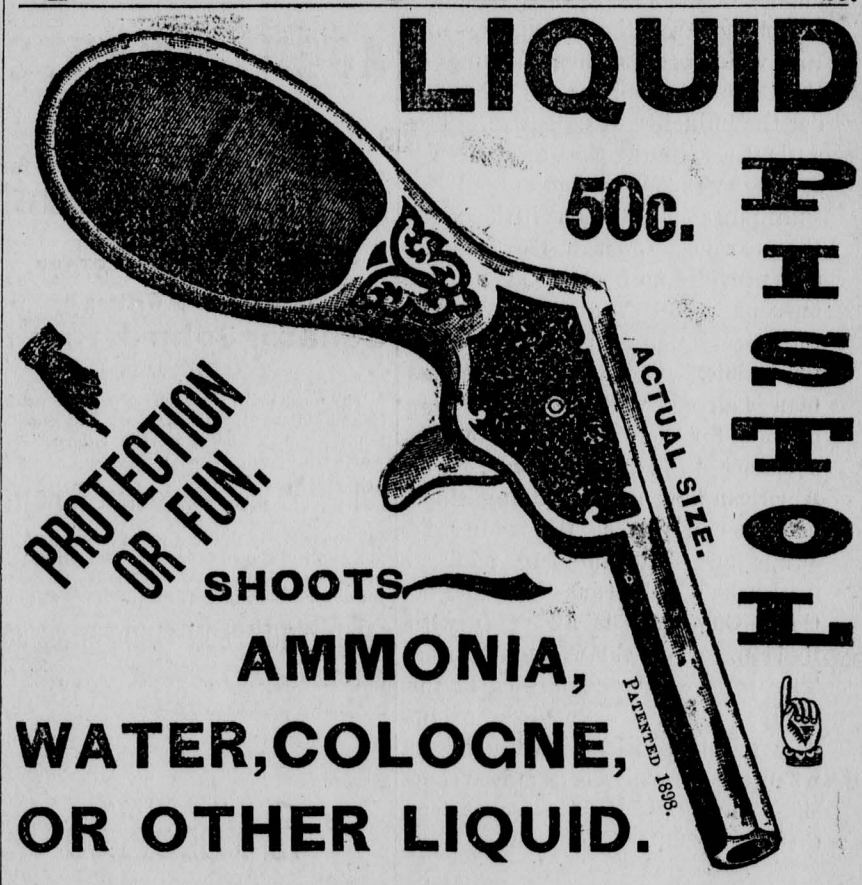

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Facts About State Elections.

The following states have elected state officers this year: Kentucky and Texas in January, Rhode Island in April, Oregon in June.

The next state election this year will be that of Alabama, August 8, for governor and other state officers.

The second will be that of Arkansas, September 5, for governor and other state officers.

Vermont will vote on September 6 and Maine on September 12.

Elections for governor and other state officers will be held in November in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

States that will hold no state elections until the Presidential year, 1900, are Illinois, Montana, North Carolina, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

The next state election of Virginia will be in 1901.

The only states adhering to annual Legislatures are Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

Pennsylvania elects its governor for four years, New Jersey for three and New York for two. Utah alone elects a governor for five years. Louisiana elects members of the Legislature for four years.

Two states, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, elect governors annually.

What American Expansion Means.

From the Journal of Commerce.

When American enterprise has a chance in the late Spanish colonies the change will be something like that which occurs when a section of the Colorado desert is brought under the influence of irrigation. The agricultural and the mineral resources of the West Indies and the Phillipines have been little more than touched under a Government that provides no roads, that heavily burdens industry and that makes the preservation of peace and order impossible. The American business man is already waiting in the waters of Cuba for the warrior to give him a chance to establish trade. The American financier is studying island maps as carefully as the soldier is, and is measuring the need of fiscal institutions and means of transportation. Commerce is all ready with its balm to heal the wounds of war. The world will be astonished at the recuperation and expansion of industry in these islands east and west when the Spaniard is removed and the influences of the nineteenth century are permitted to operate.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

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Large lot of Glassware 10c reduced to 5c, 15c to 10c, 20c and 25c to 15c.

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